Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Better Feed, Better Manure.

We are not yet through with counting up the compensations that will come to us, sooner or later, in consequence of the severities and trials of the past year of light crops; and there are so many of the latter, and so few of the former, it is best not to leave one out of this list.

Few truths in agricultural economy are better established than this: that the better and richer the feed given to animals, the better will be the manure made. Animals kept on straw and coarse, rough fodder, with little or no provender, even if they have this sort of food in abundance, will produce manure of very inferior quality to that made from corn meal, cotton seed, rape cake or other articles rich in nitrogen. And from the fact that our farmers generally are this winter feeding large quantities of corn, meal and shorts—the result will be that the manure made from it, if not in so great amount as would have been the case had the usual numbers of stock been kept, will be of a quality so much superior to that made from ordinary feed, as to make up, to a great extent, the loss in quantity occasioned by a reduction of the number of animals wintered.

It is a custom with the best English farmers—a custom as well as a business—to feed for the purpose of obtaining the manure. And while there is almost always a loss in feeding animals upon purchased food, leaving out of calculation the manure they make; when this is considered, especially if one wishes to restore or maintain the fertility of a farm, all experiments show that feeding animals is the cheapest mode of obtaining manure. Mr. Mechi, the famous London farmer, says that when he first began farming he had an idea that purchased manure—guano, nitrate of soda and other commercial fertilizers—was profitable; but by experience he found out that by far the most profitable way of obtaining manure, which is equivalent to obtaining additional produce—was to purchase largely of grain and linseed cake and feed stock bred upon the farm. The experiments of Mr. J. B. Lawes have demonstrated that for every five pounds of flesh that is increased by an animal twenty-five pounds are rejected in the manure. Therefore if farmers can purchase larger quantities of grain, corn or cotton seed cake, and sell it to their animals on the farm at the same price they gave for it, it is a very clear and easy matter to see that they are getting their manure of the best quality for nothing. Even where animals are purchased at a dear rate for feeding, and where they are fed with good hay, oil cake and corn meal, all purchased, experiments have demonstrated that though by these animals the farmer may lose money when the account is balanced, still the manure gained from them is not half the expense of guano or phosphate of lime, besides having the benefit of being far more advantageous in its bulk, which is a consideration of some importance.

Now while it is plain that the manure made the present winter, in all cases where corn or meal has been largely used, will be of superior quality and richer in nitrogenous elements—the most valuable ingredient of manures, because our fields are generally deficient in it—we want all our readers to carefully consider the matter and see if it will not be the better course for them to follow in the future, to feed more largely of grain or corn, for the sole purpose of obtaining a richer quality of manure. Would it not pay better than to spend so much money for commercial fertilizers? The necessity has been forced upon us this winter of feeding largely with corn and shorts—ought we not to consider all the facts bearing upon this matter and take advantage of them for future guidance? May it not prove to be a compensation too great to be grumbled about? What think you of it brother farmers? Let us have your views.

Planting for Posterity.

Years ago we knew a hard working farmer in Somerset county, who with his own hands had cleared the farm on which he and his wife moved when life was fresh to them. With his own hands too, he had built a house and barn, made fences and planted trees. One of his ruling passions was for an orchard. The farm of his father, which, when a still younger man than when we knew him, he had himself cleared from debt and secured as a home to his then aged parents, possessed a good orchard, and he was constantly trying to grow apple trees upon his own farm. They did not succeed. The soil was a sandy, light loam, not well suited for apple trees. For years he tried to grow them, and at length gave up discouraged. There was however, near the back end of his farm a high hill, somewhat rocky and bordering upon a thick wood which kept off all southern winds and all direct rays of the sun both summer and winter. Here the courageous man, when nearly fifty years of age, began to plant apple trees. They grew well but slowly. The cold, bleak winds from the north and northwest swept through them constantly; the snow piled in upon them in winter, almost covering the young trees. There it remained until late in spring. Years have passed away. The courageous old man who planted and cared for his pet trees, and who lived to gather fruit from them, has gone to his everlasting home. The farm has changed owners several times, but the trees grow and produce with a uniformity and an abundance that surpasses orchards anywhere about. And we hope the men and boys who gather fruit there from year to year will never forget to bless the memory of the man who planted for others to gather.

Kind reader, go and do the same. We should have no orchards, no homes, no comforts or pleasures of any permanency if we only builded and planted for ourselves. Make up your minds to plant trees and to build houses, not only for your children, but for strangers. To do it only for one's self is selfish and unworthy—to do it for posterity is grand and praiseworthy.

Massachusetts Poultry Show.

We have received too late for this issue, a report from our special correspondent in attendance at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Society, held in Boston last week. This will be given in our next. The exhibition was a fine one in every respect, there being about seven hundred entries including two thousand birds of the various popular and fancy breeds. Philander Williams, Esq. of Taunton, Mass., is President of the Society.

An Aroostook Farm.

As a specimen of what has been accomplished by the representative farmers who have settled Aroostook, and who are yet to make it one of the best, if not the best, farming county in the State, we give a few notes gathered from a recent conversation with that gentleman, concerning the farm and farming operations of Mr. E. E. Parkhurst, who went to Aroostook county thirteen years ago, and has resided on the farm he at present occupies eleven years. This is in Maysville, four miles from Presque Isle and one hundred and sixty from Bangor. When he first went on to this farm there were but six acres of cleared land upon it; there are now one hundred, and all has been cleared by himself, the entire farm comprising one hundred and sixty acres. During this time he has built one of the best, perhaps the best barn in the county. It is 65 by 43 feet, with a cellar under the entire building, connected with which is a two story shed 65 feet long and 16 feet wide. His crops last year were 45 tons of hay, 100 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels potatoes, 700 bushels oats and half a ton of Alsike clover seed. Mr. Parkhurst places very high estimation upon the Alsike clover, not only as a feed for bees, of which he keeps a large number, but for feeding purposes. He seeds with it in the spring, using seven pounds to the acre in connection with four quarts of timothy, and he regards this quantity of the Alsike seed equal to fifteen pounds of common red clover seed. First sow the grain and harrow it in, then sow on grass seed and roll. This is his uniform practice in seeding to grass. Among the advantages or merits of this clover are that it is finer, the leaves do not rattle off in curing, does not lose by standing after in a condition to cut, and cattle eat it in preference to red clover. Indeed they will eat the straw of the Alsike clover after the seed has been threshed, before they will eat good red clover hay. He has now twenty-five acres of land seeded to Alsike, and intends to seed fifteen more the opening spring. Last season he sent the seed all over the State, the bulk of his crop however, being marketed in Bangor.

Mr. Parkhurst has a young orchard now coming into bearing, and believes Aroostook county is yet to take high rank as a fruit-growing section. Among the varieties held in highest esteem are the Fameuse or Snow apple, a well known autumn fruit that originated in Canada, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, a greening that originated on the St. John river, the New Brunswick and other hardy sorts. As to corn, Mr. P. says he has not failed to raise a good crop for ten years, although a good many Aroostook farmers do not grow it, and many outside think it cannot be grown at all in the county. This is not the case. On land suited to it, corn can be grown with as much safety and certainty of a good yield as in the older settled portions of the State.

The cattle on Mr. Parkhurst's farm consist entirely of thoroughbred Short Horns, of which he now has thirteen head. These originally were from the herd of Hon. Warren Percival of this State, and from prominent breeders in Massachusetts whose names we cannot now recall. It is the intention of Mr. Parkhurst to keep nothing but pure blood cattle of this breed, and for the purpose of keeping up the reputation of his breed, which already comprises some fine animals, he has just returned from a tour of inspection among breeders in Massachusetts where he has left orders for several superior cows, which are to be filled the present spring. Mr. Parkhurst is yet a young man, is a member of the State Board of Agriculture for Aroostook county, is a patron of the Farmer, believes in thorough farming, in blood stock, in enterprise, and in Aroostook. The more any county has of such farmers the better, and in Aroostook county, as we learn, there are lots of just such energetic, thorough, independent farmers. For such it is a grand place.

Practical Dairy Husbandry.

Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry: A Complete Treatise on Dairy Farms and Farming, Dairy Stock, Milk, Butter and Cheese, Butter and Cheese Factories and Utensils, &c. By X. A. Willard, A. M. Illustrated. New York: D. D. T. Moore, Office of the *Rural New Yorker*. 1872. 8 vo. pp. 546.

Perhaps in no branch of rural economy has greater progress been made during the past dozen years, in our own country, than in that of dairying. To be sure, when one looks at other branches, it is impossible not to see that great change for the better has been made in nearly all; but in no one, save that of dairy practice has a general abandonment of old methods and the adoption of new ones, over a very large extent of country, taken place. Twelve years ago there was not a cheese factory in operation in the whole country; now there are nine hundred and sixty-four in the State of New York alone, and thirteen hundred in the United States and Canada. This general change in dairy economy has rendered our previous treatises of little value. The work of Mr. Charles L. Flint on "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," published in 1858, was mainly a compilation, and could in no sense be called a practical treatise suited to the wants of American dairymen, even when first issued. The new points gained, and the new information acquired in the different branches of dairy practice during this period, have heretofore been recorded in the doings of dairymen's associations and the pages of numerous periodicals difficult of access to the general reader. For several years past many inquiries have been made for a work thoroughly American in character, detailing the improvements in dairy management, and suited to the wants of those engaged in the business as well as those about to enter it. All have looked to one gentleman, who by general consent has been regarded as authority upon all points of dairy management, as the person, fitted by practical knowledge, by careful study and by extended observation both in this country and Europe, to best prepare such a work. This long expected volume has just appeared, and we have quoted its title at the head of this notice. Its contents are arranged under the following general heads: Introduction; dairy farms and fixtures, nine engravings; management of grass lands; selection, care and management of dairy stock, twenty-three engravings; milk, seven engravings; rise and progress of associated dairying, twenty-two engravings; English dairy practice, two engravings; composition of cheese; Voelcker's cheese experiments; preliminary to cheese making, eighty five engravings; cheese manufacture, two engravings; butter manufacture, twenty-seven engravings; appendix. This enumeration while it gives a tolerably correct idea of the range taken by the work, fails to impress one with the minute fullness and completeness of information in each one of the thirteen divisions—this being something no notice could well show to the reader, as a careful examination can only reveal it. This examination is rendered an easy matter, by aid of the very good index accompanying the book—an index occupying six double column pages of small type. The treatise is an able, comprehensive and satisfactory one, and one the want of which has long been felt. It will always remain a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats, and we are proud of it as an American production and a specimen of American agricultural literature. So far as paper, press work, engraving and binding are concerned, the volume will compare well with the best issues of the American press, and is a credit to the skill and energy of the publisher.

Premium Crops in Washington Co.

Preparation of Land for Grain.

We have received from Mr. Leonard Fisher, the able and intelligent Secretary of the Washington County Agricultural Society, a statement of the premiums awarded by that Society in 1871 on barley. The first was given to Messrs. E. & T. Lincoln of Dennysville, for one hundred bushels on one and three-fourths acres; the second to Luther Lakin, for thirty bushels on one acre, and the third to Levi Fisher, for twenty-seven and one-half bushels. The Messrs. Lincoln state that one and one-half acres of the ground on which their crop of barley was grown was planted to potatoes the year before, 1870, and manured with stable manure in the fall after the potatoes were harvested. Four bushels of seed were sown the 15th of May, and well harrowed in. The other fourth of an acre completing the lot on which the barley was sown was sward land plowed in the fall of 1870, manured lightly and sowed the last of May. On this last piece the crop was much less per acre than on the larger piece, the straw being taller, but not standing so thick. The grain weighed about fifty pounds to the bushel, and the Messrs. Lincoln are satisfied ninety bushels of the one hundred were grown on the one and one-half acres. Accompanying this statement is a letter from Mr. Thomas Lincoln, giving additional details of interest concerning this great crop of barley, and the importance of draining, proper manuring and preparation of land for grain crops in general, which we place before our readers below, asking for it a careful reading. He says:

"Part of the land that was planted to potatoes the year before had rockweed plowed in the previous fall—perhaps fifteen cords to the acre. At planting time the whole of it had some 250 pounds phosphate of lime to the acre, put into the drill. The phosphate was poor and the season excessively dry; the crop was poor except where the rockweed was underneath. In the fall the land was again plowed, with a dressing, as near as I can judge at this late day, of about seven cords of stable manure—the principal part of the *bulk* of which seemed to be sawdust. The manure was otherwise good as it came from a stable of horses. About a third part of the ground was not manured till spring, on which about an equal amount of manure was put, and all of it grubbed and harrowed and sowed at once. When the grain was harrowed fourteen cwt. to the acre of bone dust was put on. This though very important to the after crops of grass, I have never been able to see was of any benefit to the crop of grain—it may have been a little, but the effect was certainly not very sensible. The ground had been in grass for seven years previously. It had become infected with the grub of the big June Beetle which gnawed the potatoes badly, and no doubt gnawed the roots of the potatoes so as to cause a considerable part of the failure.

Now I suppose the chief reason of the good crop of grain was that the piece of ground was especially adapted to grain, it never having failed to bear large crops. In 1862, I think, there must have been a good deal more than sixty bushels to the acre, but I had so much other grain that year, I could not have it measured separately. I feel confident that a good and careful farmer would not fail in any fair season to get sixty bushels to the acre. It seems to me that high manuring is not essential to large crops of barley; but the manure should be evenly distributed in the soil. This is hard to secure, if the manure is applied directly to the grain crop; if applied to a previous crop also, the ground must be well plowed afterwards and the manure mixed with the soil. With very light manuring, if such is unavoidable it would be free from objections, and it would be better to apply the dressing directly to the grain crop. I attributed the good amount of the crop mainly to the nature of the land on which it grew. I have a very strong suspicion that the peculiar nature of the ground consists in its being a piece so mellow that without a shameful neglect, it is *sure* to be in better order for the seed and crop; for it produces no better or more potatoes, or hay, or corn, or beans, or whatever else may be planted on it than the rest of the farm. The part on which this year's crop was raised was entirely flat; the other part has a good slope, but owing perhaps to fortunate culture in previous years they are both now inclined to be friable and easily handled. On this account the ground is pretty sure to be properly prepared for the seed. I am strongly persuaded, more so every year, that it is because my ground (and not only mine, but other people's generally) is very seldom prepared as it should be, that no more really good crops are raised. I very seldom see a piece of ground that looks to me as if it were properly drained. It is needless to say that my own seldom is. To secure this good condition, a man must take the shovel and go into the ditch himself, after the draining has been pronounced done. Most people for instance in plowing green sward, think the land drained when the dead furrows are properly turned, and the cross ditches cleared out; but on such ground as I have to plant on this is not enough. The plow needs to be run in the very centre of the dead furrow and a sharp, narrow trench to be cut and cleared out to the bottom—the narrower the better, if wide enough for the point of a shovel.

The last thing before freezing and the first thing in the spring, it seems to me the drains ought to be seen to; for with a shovel one can often remove in a few moments what would keep a piece wet two or three weeks. I am of the opinion that on any of my ground which is manured well enough to give 275 or 300 bushels of potatoes, 60 bushels of barley can be raised if proper attention be given to the needs of a grain crop, and I imagine that any other ground will do the same. Of course in certain seasons a good crop cannot fairly be expected; but barley never fails, and one never need have a mean crop unless he is obliged to sow on poor land without manure. Another thing I think, ought not to be neglected as I often do, and that is to soak out in strong brine two-thirds or at least half of the seed and make some better use of it than to put it into the ground to raise poor stalks. About two bushels of good seed to the acre is as much as I could ever see any good in sowing if put on evenly."

Publications Received.

Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Vol. 3d, No. 1. John L. Hayes, editor, Boston.

The Industrial Monthly, $1.50 per year. New York, 176 Broadway. [A valuable journal for manufacturers, mechanics, builders, inventors, engineers, architects and railroad men.]

Annual Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Implements and Garden Requisites, for sale by Kendall & Whitney, Market Square, Portland. Sent free on application to any address.

American Journal of Science and Arts. New Haven, Conn., Dana & Silliman.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Did Dirigo Sire "Little Fred?"

In the Farmer of Jan. 27th, I published some horse notes, in which I stated that Little Fred was the fastest trotting gelding that had ever left our State, and that he was sired by Dirigo, now owned by David Quimby of Corinna. In your issue of Feb. 17th, I notice some one signing himself "Truth," asks to be allowed to correct my statement, and says, "Fred was not sired by Dirigo; but by another Drew stallion whose name he is unable to give." Well, I should think he would be, and I would advise "Truth," whoever he is, that before he again attempts to rob a good old sire of the laurels he has justly won, to learn to tell the truth as well as to sign it. But in behalf of Mr. Quimby, whom I know to be one of our most worthy and capable horsemen, I thank him for the opportunity he has given me, not only to prove that Fred was sired by Dirigo, but to tell your readers what I know about the horse I have long considered the most famous son of old Drew.

The first time I ever saw Dirigo, Horace McKenny, who then owned him, while on a visit to his brother at Saco, matched his horse against a well know trotter, Fanny Bradbury, and brought him to Ling's track, Scarboro' (where I then kept my horses) to train. At that time I had the most ample opportunity to know that Dirigo was a horse of great merit, for he was not only the best broken and fastest walking stallion I have ever seen, but he was a horse of the finest speed and courage as a trotter. While his match was pending, bright and early one morning, I drove him a trial at catch weight, a faster mile than has ever been made to this day over Ling's track; and when it is remembered that Lady Vernon of New York, and Lady Litchfield, and Blue Dick of Boston, had recently trotted over this same course, and failed to beat his time, this performance should not be underrated. As a sire, I regard him by far the best son of the old horse, for he not only sired Fred, but he has sired more fast trotters than all the other sons of Drew put together, among which are Bully Brooks, Black Walnut, Maine Girl, Gen. Hancock, and many others of note. I say this in no disparagement to many other good horses of this same stock, for I think they are a remarkable family of natural trotters, and am abundantly satisfied that there must have been some good blood coursing through the veins of the old horse at Orono, and that he imparted the trotting instinct to his colts, with a uniformity rarely equalled by trotting sires.

Dirigo has sired more horses that can trot in 2.30, or better, than any horse in Maine, except it be the Old King of the Maine turf Gen. Knox, who has got trotters springing up all over the country, as thick as grasshoppers, among which is one I regard as about the fastest stallion out, Gilbreth's Knox. Winthrop Morrill also got two who both beat 2.30 the past season—Uncle Abe, now called Glengarry, and Fleetwood, formerly owned by Fred Dore. But Morrill has been sold to go to Massachusetts, and as there is no prospect at present for Knox to return to Maine, he having a matrimonial engagement in New York with Lady Thorn and several other "high-toned" trotters, I think our readers could do much worse than to patronize Dirigo. But did he sire Little Fred?

I have before me letters from Fred A. Dore of Skowhegan and Hugh Ross and David Quimby of Corinna, which say he did. Mr. Dore says, "There is no doubt but Fred was sired by Dirigo." Mr. Ross says he bought Fred of Charles Webb of Thorndike, six years ago last September, and that Mr. Webb then told him he was sired by Dirigo, owned by Horace McKenny of Monroe, and that Fred was foaled in Swanville. He was then five years old and past. Mr. Ross paid three hundred dollars for him, and then shortly after sold him to Josiah Hight of Athens. Hight sold him to Fred Dore, who the next spring sold half of him to John Judkins of Waterville, for six hundred dollars, and afterwards sold the other half for twelve hundred dollars, Mr. Ross winds up his letter by saying, that "Truth's statement is a falsehood." Mr. Quimby writes me he never heard it disputed till now, that his horse sired him, and that he can bring a hundred witnesses to prove it. Mr. Judkins always told me when he owned him that Dirigo sired him; as also did Ash Savage, his very able and successful trainer; Orrin M. Shaw, Waldo Pierce, A. G. Hunt, and many other gentlemen who generally know what they are talking about, have told me repeatedly the same.

In view of this, I shall expect "Truth" to very gracefully take a back seat, for I have plenty of other evidence that Dirigo did sire Little Fred. Almost all are familiar with the sad fate of Fred after he left his native State. While trotting his last race over the Prospect Park, New York, in which he beat a fine field of horses, and trotted a heat in 2.26¾, he struck or ruptured a tendon, and while under treatment, a seton was applied that resulted in lockjaw, of which he died. During that very race, Commodore Vanderbilt offered Mr. Messerole, who then owned him, fifteen thousand dollars for Fred, and the offer was refused. And it is within my knowledge that prior to the race, Fred was driven on a trial in 2.21¼, and had he lived, I should have expected to see him make the one that beat him trot in 2.20 or better.

As I do not intend to furnish any pedigree for publication unless I am almost absolutely certain that I am correct, I shall expect any one who disputes them to observe the usual courtesies of gentlemen, and at least to sign their initials, as I do mine. G. H. B.

Portland.

For the Maine Farmer.

That Bee Hive.

Many readers of the Farmer will reccollect that about a year ago I wrote a communication concerning my success in bee management, therein partially describing a hive of my own invention, which I had used in connection with a new system of management, with good success. I afterward received through the columns of the Farmer, and also by letters from different parts of the country, inquiries requesting more information in relation to the hive and system of management. My hive was not then perfected according to my mind; but I promised through the medium of your valuable paper as soon as I should succeed in perfecting it, to make it known.

Agreeable to that promise, I state now that the hive is complete; and without any desire to boast, I believe my hive and new system of management is destined to revolutionize the whole system of bee keeping, it this cold State of Maine, where the honey season is short, and the pasturage for bees scanty. Many of the fields in this section, especially, being exhausted by constant cropping, and bees treated by the old systems are doing nothing, yet I am able to secure on an average from one hundred to two hundred pounds of surplus honey in glass boxes from a colony of bees annually. Is not this a strong argument in favor of a hive and system by means of which such results are realized? I know many will raise the cry of humbug. This I expect, and to such I can only say investigate, and obey the Scripture injunction to "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

In bringing my hive and system to the notice of the public it was not with the object of gain in dollars and cents, for if this had been my object, I would have obtained a patent for my invention, and thus have secured a monopoly of it for a term of years. But I have designed it from the first for my own individual use, yet I am willing that any person who desires to adopt the use of this hive and system should do so, and I will finish a hive as a sample to work from. This will be cheaper and much more satisfactory than to attempt to give measurements, minute descriptions, &c., wich really cannot be done so that the novice can make one correctly according to the original plan.

The past season has been a very poor one for bees with us, yet my colonies have stored over 220 pounds of surplus honey. I am able to control swarming successfully, and without disturbing the bees often. I attribute much of my success to this one point; for if we wish to have bees collect honey properly, we should keep them as quiet as possible.

With your permission, I will communicate further upon this subject in some future number of the Farmer. Lizzie E. Cotton.

West Gorham.

For the Maine Farmer.

Cheap Farms in Northern Franklin.

Last spring a correspondent requested Major Dill and Albert Pease to give the advantages and disadvantages of North Franklin, which was responded to by them very clearly and fairly. But the man of small means is anxious to know what he can have for his money—what society, schools, meetings, facilities to market, etc?

What are these cheap farms? their building conveniences, their capacity to support a family in good comfortable style, clothe and educate their children, keep a good team, and lay by a little money for sickness and old age. Farms sell here from $300 to $3000. A large number can be bought from $500 to $1000, one half down, and the balance on time, giving a mortgage. They contain from fifty to three hundred acres; have comfortable buildings, which cost as much as is asked for the farm; are quite well fenced, well watered and wooded, and plenty of pasturing; cutting from ten to fifty tons of hay. The most of them have good orchards, and are pleasantly situated in good school districts. Our schools are small in the back districts, but larger in the village; but what they lack in numbers, is made up by the interest on the part of parents in procuring the best Normal teachers, which we are able to get, from the fact, that we are situated near the Normal School, and the best teachers prefer teaching near the school. We have an intelligent ministry, good practitioners, affable merchants and business men. Everything that the farm produces, can be sold at the door, or at the village near by. Our products for sale are horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, wool, apples, beans, potatoes, grass seed, eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, maple-syrup, etc.

Phillips Village is beautifully situated upon the Sandy river, seventeen miles above Farmington, and is a very thriving place. It contains a dozen stores, two boot and shoe manufactories, several blacksmith shops, sleigh, harness and furniture manufactories; two hotels, a number of boarding houses for summer tourists, sawmill, gristmill and carding mill. It contains a large water power for manufacturing purposes, and all it needs is capital to improve it. The business of the place demands a railroad, and it is thought that we shall soon have one. We cordially invite any who want a farm, and have a taste for natural scenery, and desires to live in a healthy climate, with warm friends, to come to North Franklin.

Phillips. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Periods of Feeding Stock.

In the Farmer of Feb. 8d, Mr. Shaw of West Hampden expresses doubts as to the utility of my advice recommending farmers, in a recent article, to feed stock five or more times per day, and desires my reasons for the same. He says that farmers, by so doing, would feed one third more hay than their stock require. This statement is valuable to me from the fact that economy in this matter has become with me a necessity this year, so that if by acting on this suggestion, I can lengthen out the capabilities of my hay mows in so simple a manner, the expedient is certainly worth a trial. According to this plan, if I, by feeding five times per day use one third more hay than he does by feeding three times, his neighbor of whom he speaks, as feeding twice, can only, according to Mr. Shaw, feed but *one half* the quantity of fodder that I do. This statement appears the more curious when we are informed that his stock "looks well!" Undoubtedly; but it seems to me that they would look better if fed in a little more liberal manner that Mr. Shaw's rather pecular way of reasoning would seem to show.

I have found by experience that by feeding stock at long intervals, it becomes necessary to place large quantities before them, more than their present and immediate wants may require; consequently a portion will be sorted over and rejected, and more still trodden under food. This waste is, of course, of no great importance at first, but in the course of a winter it certainly becomes a consideration. In years of scarcity like the present, these smaller matters and details pay to be looked after. By feeding stock often, and in moderate quantities, they will eat up all that is placed before them, without gorging themselves, and wasting by treading under foot is also avoided. Any one can conceive the effect that it must have upon stock to confine them in barns after running in pastures and feeding at will throughout the day, and feeding them only after intervals of eight or twelve hours, or to that amount. It seems to me that the best way is to feed often and to feed moderately, not too much nor too little, but *just right*. Therefore, in common with many other farmers I shall continue to believe that feeding five or more times per day is better than to feed any less number of times, until I see stronger arguments to the contrary than I have yet seen. J. P. M.

Scarborough.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Young Penobscot Farmer.

It is gratifying to find so many instances throughout the State of young farmers "sticking to Maine," and giving to the business all the energy and intelligence of which they are capable. From such farming must come our future progress in agriculture, and to them we look to redeem the farmers of Maine from the low position to which through the indifference of too many of our young men it has descended. One such instance is to be found in this section, and is worthy of mention. Mr. G. D. Stockwell, an intelligent young farmer, has just engaged in farming on the old homestead in the neighboring town of Eddington. He is the son of a prominent citizen of this county, a successful lumber merchant, whose ambition is to see his son an intelligent and successful farmer. He has erected new buildings and repaired old ones, is adopting the most approved modes of culture, and has just started in for a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns, and other blood stock, it being his determination to keep only the best. At our Penobscot county Fair last fall he bore off several first prizes for high grades, but is now determined to do the same thing with pure bred animals. He has recently purchased several thoroughbred animals from a prominent breeder in your section, which we regard as a decided acquisition to the stock of this section. All honor to such young farmers as he. Penobscot.

Bradley.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Mode of Feeding Cattle.

After using a hay cutter for twenty years on all kinds of fodder, from the best to the poorest, coarse and fine, and feeding each kind separate and mixed, wet and dry, I have learned that the use of it is attended with much hard labor and expense, and that cutting fodder adds nothing to its value. Wetting feed is a benefit at any season of the year, it brings it nearer to is primitive state, satisfies the appetite sooner, produces less thirst, is more readily eaten, more easily digested, and more nutritious. To save the labor of cutting, my method is to throw out at night a quantity sufficient for the next day, and with a sprinkler, put on and mix what water will be take, up without wetting the barn floor. This I pack close ready for feeding. Freezing is no injury to it, and occasions but little trouble. To this meal may be added, by using more water when fed, the same as when cut. But the most convenient way of feeding is to have a rack in front of your cattle with a slide on the opposite side to conduct the fodder against it, and on each end sprinkle a quart or more of water to each animal, and with the hand scatter on what meal you choose to give. By this mode you have all the benefit of the hay cutter without the trouble and expense of cutting. I use salt in cold weather, as all the cold water used more than necessary to saturate the food in the stomach, is an unnecessary demand for more food. This practice for four years past has lessened my high esteem for the hay cutter for twenty years previous. Economy.

Ripley.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Sales of Thoroughbred Stock.

I have recently sold to A. K. Burkett of Appleton, Short-horn cow May Day 4th, by Earl of Warwick, 465; bull calf Warwick out of Beauty 4th, by Young Carlisle, 7408, and one Chester boar; to the Atherton Brothers of Hallowell, cow Madonna 5th, by Double Duke, 14514, and one pair Chester swine; Maj. Harrison Baker of Augusta, one Chester boar; to Dr. J. W. North of Jefferson, one Cotswold buck and three ewes, and one Jersey heifer calf, Fanny 2d; to John Lord of Hallowell, one Cotswold buck; to G. G. Hanscom of Albion, two Cotswold ewes; to Horace Colburn of Windsor, Jersey cow Fanny; to Clinton Howe of West Sumner, one Chester boar; to W. H. Haynes of Smithfield, one Cotswold buck; to J. P. Baxter of Portland, one pair Chester swine and two Cotswold ewes, and to G. D. Stockwell of Eddington; bull Logan, 8511, out of Cora 2d, by John Bull 3d, 5834, cow May Rose by Gen. Smith, 5711, out of Cecil, Butterball by Lincoln, 4942, out of Buttercup 3d, Queen Bess 2d, by Lincoln, 4942, out of Queen Bess, Kitty 3d by Young Carlisle, 7408, out of Kitty, bull calf Maine Central by Young Carlisle, 7408, May Rose, three Chesters wine and Cotswold buck and ewe. Warren Percival.

Cross Hill.

Milk to a Pound of Butter.

I noticed a communication from Cornish, headed "Milk to a Pound of Butter," and having recently made a trial upon this point for my own satisfaction, with a view to ascertain the difference in the amount of milk required to make a pound of butter from two of my cows—one a full blood Jersey five years old, the other a half-blood six years old, feed four quarts corn meal, six quarts shorts (bran) to each cow per day, with ten pounds meadow hay each, I send you the result. From 22 quarts of milk from each cow, I obtained from the full blood four pounds three ounces, and from the half blood two pounds fifteen ounces nice, hard, yellow butter. The measure used was the Sealed Milk Quart of Massachusetts. Trot along your grade Durhams. C. Butman.

Plymouth.

Profits of Poultry Keeping.

I have lately seen in the Farmer several accounts of large flocks of hens, but have seen nothing from small flocks. A flock owned by Thomas L. Pratt of Skowhegan, I think equals anything of its size in the State. He has eighteen hens—twelve Leghorns and six Brahmas. They are all pullets, were hatched in May, and commenced laying in October. On the first of January Mr. Pratt began to keep an account of the number of eggs and the cost of keeping. From that time till Feb. 19th his whole number of eggs amounted to sixty-two dozen and four eggs, and the cost of keeping them was five dollars. The feed was wheat bran and meal (scalded) each day, with raw corn and wheat, also raw beef chopped fine, three times a week, and plenty of oyster shells pounded fine. They have plenty of warm drink, and the sun has access to them most of the day. The eggs laid in January brought twelve dollars. Who will say that hens are not profitable? A Reader.

North Aroostook Agricultural Society.

The officers of this Society are as follows: Joel Bean, President; George A. Parsons, Secretary; J. F. Dyer, Treasurer. The Society has enclosed grounds at Presque Isle; and at the last exhibition there was the best show of stock ever seen together in Aroostook, numbering over one hundred head of neat stock, and some fine sheep of the Cotswold and Leicester varieties, of which Aroostook has some nice specimens. It is estimated that over 800 head of sheep were sent from the vicinity of Presque Isle to Brighton market last fall. P.

Testimony from Penobscot.

R. J. McDuff of Legrange, Penobscot county, says: "The Meadow King Mower, which I bought last season, was used on rocky, stumpy and new ground, also on my meadow, and for light draft, durability and ease of management there is no mower can excel it. I recommend it to farmers."

Wheat Raising in Kennebec County.

I will give you my experience in wheat raising. Desiring to ascertain the most profitable variety to raise, I procured three of the leading varieties, and gave them a fair test in one field, and raised from one bushel-sowing two bushels and six quarts more of the Lost Nation variety than of the other two, or four bushels and twelve quarts per acre more. After threshing 32 different lots of wheat, embracing almost every kind, we found the Lost Nation yielded five bushels more on an average per acre than any other kind. It is very stiff, wirey strawed, consequently is not so apt to lodge, and being a bald wheat, it requires a closer concave to thrash it. Hence, it is not so liable to waste in harvesting. I think our old fields require more lime for wheat raising. I have some seed of the Lost Nation variety that I will sell for $3.00 per bushel. S. C. Starrett.

South China.

Fodder Corn in Drills.

In answer to the query concerning sowing fodder corn in drills, I would say the best way I know of is, to furrow the land with a Chandler's Horse Hoe, as near as one wishes and sow the corn in the furrows and cross harrow it. I have tried it, and know it to be a good way. S. Sanborn.

Manchester.

The simplest contrivance I ever saw for planting fodder corn in drills is to take your team, (of whatever kind it may be,) into your field with your bag of seed corn and boys. Then start your team on one side of the piece to be planted. If you have a side hill plow, work back and forward; if not, take narrow lands or go round the piece. An extra hand for a horse team is wanted to drop the seed. Put the seed into the first furrow. The distance will depend upon the size of the plow. You can plant in every furrow, or every other, as you see fit. Spread your dressing before you plant, and you see that each row will dress itself, (this is killing two birds with one stone). When you cover one row with your plow, you furrow another. If you want to seed your ground, you must harrow it lengthwise of the furrow. The above is also the best way to plant beans I have ever practiced. J. R. G.

Leeds Junction.

Bristol Farmers' Club.

This club has been in successful operation some two years. Thomas Herbert, President, who, by the way, is a worker, whether in his extensive flower, vegetable and fruit gardens and nurseries, or in carrying out the programme for an Agricultural Fair. Two Fairs have been held, from which about $300 have been realized. No money is paid for officers' salaries, or for premiums; and no funds are raised from horse trotting. Arrangements are about being made for the introduction of improved stock, for the benefit of the town. The club has been instrumental in producing an interest in agricultural matters, as is manifest by an increased demand for the Maine Farmer, the farmers' friend and guide. C. S. A.

South Newburg.

The Union Farmers Club of So. Newburg held its annual meeting Jan. 13th. and made choice of officers as follows:

J. W. Chapman, President; B. D. Newcomb, Vice President; J. F. Hussey, Sec'y. and Librarian; Chas. Croxford, Treasurer.

At one of its recent meetings it was voted that every member be called upon to speak, by the President, and none be excused from speaking, and after all had been called upon and spoken once then the question shall be open for general discussion. It is believed that the adoption of this plan is doing much to keep up the interest of the meetings.

Our Club numbers fifty-five. We have received from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture forty copies of "Agriculture of Maine" for the year 1869, which were distributed among the members, and it is believed its valuable contents will be the means of doing much good.

J. F. Hussey Sec.

Woman's Department.

Ordering Seeds for Spring Planting.

We call the attention of our readers interested in the matter, to the notice in our present issue, (to which we should have before referred but for pressure of other matters claiming precedence), of Mrs. A. B. Strattard, of Monroe, who advertises flower, herb and vegetable seeds of her own growing. We have tested seeds grown and put up by her, have found them good and true to name, and can commend her to those wanting anything in this line. Parties who wish to encourage women in out-door employments suited to them, and who would aid one thoroughly in love with flowers and gardening, in carrying on her operations to success, cannot do a better thing than by ordering their spring supply of seeds from Mrs. Strattard.

For the Woman's Department.

Monthly Hints on Flower Culture.

Window Gardening.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And what is there, I would ask, more beautiful than flowers, and especially when they bloom in the winter, when all without is bleak, cold and drear, and no green thing meets the eye? How pleasant to turn to our window garden, and gaze at its beauties, its opening buds and blossoms and green leaves; who then could feel that it was a profitless labor to take care of flowers? And yet many after all, think it too much trouble to keep house plants; and many others try them for a while, and then they either do not grow any, or they rot in the pots, or are covered with insects, or something is the matter, so at last they become discouraged and give up their cultivation altogether; saying—"It's of no use to try, I never have any luck with house plants."

No Luck about It.

Now according to my way of thinking, there are not many things (and perhaps none at all) that owe either their success or failure to luck or chance. There are causes for everything, and the cause of the failure of window plants to grow, in nine cases out of ten, is because they are kept in a room that is too hot and dry for them. Nearly all ladies that keep window plants keep them in the sitting room, because that is the warmest room, and *that* is just where they fail. It is not such extreme heat that plants require, but rather the reverse. The air of an ordinary sitting room is generally kept too hot and dry, and not only too hot for the plants, but also for the dwellers in them. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over sixty-five degrees fahrenheit. My greatest success in keeping plants growing throughout the winter has been by the kitchen window; and it is because there is more moisture in the air from the escaping steam of the kettles, and vessels of boiling water that are on the stove throughout the day, and keeping it in such a condition that my little window garden has grown with the greatest luxuriance, giving an abundance of green leaves and bright flowers, when all is cold and dreary outside.

Insects

are more apt to infest plants in the dry atmosphere of the sitting-room than in the kitchen, as the air of the latter is constantly being changed by the opening of doors while passing in and out. If a stove is used in the sitting room, you can by placing a vessel of water on it, obviate the difficulty and make the air more healthy both for the plants and yourselves.

Plants in the House

need a great deal of water, but in watering, if it does not soak in readily they have already water enough. Some plants need more water than others, those that are growing very fast—such as arbutilon, clianthus, hyacinths, maurandyas, and roses that are in bloom, I find are never satisfied; most other varieties get along with less. Always have a regular time to water plants, and let that time be in the morning (in winter). If watered at night or near night, they are too cold and more liable to freeze. Almost hot (at least very warm) water can be put in the saucers, and will prove beneficial to the plants.

Growing different Plants in one Pot.

A great many advise setting different varieties of plants, in the same box, or pot. I do not think it a good plan, unless for bulbs. A pot, or box of crocusses, hyacinths and tulips, look very pretty and will grow well together, but when such plants as geraniums, petunias, and other large, thrifty growing plants, are put in the same pot, they soon stop growing, and if you should take them up, you would find the roots snarled and matted together, and the greater part rotten. If able to do so, it is always best to have a pot for every plant, and to be sure and have the pot large enough for the plant. If red spiders get on the roses, after they are budded to blossom, instead of placing them in the cellar to kill them, they can be taken to the door, and holding the pot nearly upside down, sprinkle cold water on the under side of the leaves until they are thoroughly drenched. Do this at intervals until the spiders disappear. Fuchsias can be served the same way. And speaking of roses, those having outdoor roses that are not perfectly hardy, should be sure that they are well protected on the south side, for in that direction lays their danger of winter killing. Some think spruce boughs, should be placed on that side, if not already done.

Pleasures of the Window Garden.

Flowers are a source of great pleasure to invalids, and those children that are not strong and robust enough to mingle with their schoolmates in rude, outdoor games. Not only are flowers a pleasure to such as these, they are a blessing in disguise. A love for flowers is created in their hearts which time can never efface. And a love for the beautiful in flowers is but another link in the chain that binds them to the good, and pure, and holy, and helps to make them flowers mete for the kingdom of heaven. Therefore, I say, cultivate flowers in your homes, always remembering that they were given by our kind Father above

"To comfort man, to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will care much more for Him."

Monroe. A. B.

From our Correspondents.

Letter from "Aunty."

When the column styled the "Woman's Column" was set apart for our use, I thought it would be a fine chance for the gifted and knowing ones to express some of their ideas. We have been told how to make cake and pies, how to cook in various ways, how to color, and how to perform many kinds of housework, all of which, without doubt, are first rate. I always loved the good things of life in my young days—I have not changed my taste yet—but sometimes we (I mean my brothers and sisters) are unable to have all our wants, and often we are compelled to take such as we could get.

Old-Time Recollections.

Hasty pudding and Johnny cake was our principal food; we were obliged to wear shoes of calf skin, and clothing of our own spinning, weaving, coloring and making; compelled to perform out-door work, and live in a log house. In my home was to be seen the spinning-wheel, the loom, the large fireplace, the rough floor, and the homely stairs (a ladder.) Our hands were sometimes blistered for we had to work; but notwithstanding the many privations and hardships endured, and the many inconveniences with which we were surrounded, we were happy. Our mother—God bless her—taught us to look to Him, and hope and trust. Hard word and hard hands did us no harm. Although we had hard times, we felt that we were not alone, and that there were others in much worse conditions than we were. We were all well and survived, many years, and lived to see better days. The patient industry and early teachings of our good mother were not forgotten. Her whole aim was to make home happy.

Advice to Mothers and Young Women.

As happiness is varied, and lays at each one's door, it is only necessary for me to say to my readers, work for it, when it is found, cling to it, and let it not pass away. I am shocked when I read of the large number of divorces granted. I think mothers are greatly at fault for the early teachings they give their children, and they should be careful that these teachings which take deep root in their minds are pure and good. To young women I say, when you have decided to become a wife, feel assured that you are worthy and capable of maintaining yourself and enhancing the interests of your future husband. Aunty.

Lincoln County.

What Makes the Cream Bitter?

Seeing this inquiry by May H. Woods, I thought I would give my method of managing cream. First I will mention that the cows have salt every week. The milk is set in the pantry and allowed to freeze, and when frozen hard the cream can be easily scraped off by placing the pans in a warm room a few minutes. The freezing sends all the cream at the top if it only sets but a few hours. When the milk is partly frozen and difficult to skim, I take off what cream I can, then pour the milk of two or three pans into one, warm and set again. The cream is kept in a cool place, so there will be ice in it, but it is not allowed to freeze too solid. In this way cream may be kept a fortnight and will not be bitter. I think milk should not be kept in a cellar with vegetables.

Farmer's Wife.

Sister Nancy's Sugar Doughnuts.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of skim milk, one spoonful of thick, sweet cream, to spoonsful of sour milk, one egg, salt, nutmeg, small spoonful of soda. Flour to roll. Edward.

Orono Lectures.

A Course of Lectures on Insects.

BY DR. A. L. PACKARD, JR.

Delivered before the Students of the State College at Orono, and reported for the Maine Farmer, by Frank L. Scribner, of the Sophomore class.

Lecture I.

Organic beings are separated into two great kingdoms or classes—the animal and the vegetable, which in all the higher classes are readily distinguished, the one from the other. As we descend in the scale of organization, however, it becomes extremely difficult to decide whether the structure is an animal or vegetable. This has long been the case with the *sponges*, though it is now conceded that these curious structures are truly animal.

The Animal Kingdom is divided into four great classes, the *Radiates*, the *Mollusca*, the *Articulates*, and highest, the *Vertebrates*. To the last belong all animals furnishe with a back bone and internal skeleton. The class *Articulata* comprises all those animals whose bodies are made up of a series or succession of rings or short segments, placed one behind the other. The worm is made up of a great many of these rings, all essentially alike; each ring furnished with a curious tuft of hairs, by which the worm is enabled to move.

In crabs, lobsters, &c., (*Crustaceans*), as well as in true *Insects*, the external walls of the body become hardened by a deposit of *chitine*. This forms a crust or shell, so that when the animal dies, its external form is retained; and when dried, it may readily be broken up into segments. All the infinite variety of forms assumed by the insect tribes is due to the changes of form of this shell, or the rings composing it.

In the *insects proper*, the body is divided into three principal divisions or segments—the *head*, *thorax* and *abdomen*. These three divisions are especially apparent in the Ant and Wasp. Each division is composed of a certain number of rings, which, however, in the adult insect are noticeable only in the abdomen. The head is made up of four rings, each carrying its special organs. To the first, is attached the *antennæ* or feelers; the second carries the jaws, or mandibles; a second pair of smaller jaws, called *maxillæ* are fastened to the third segment; and the fourth carries the *labium* or second maxillæ.

Insects are furnished with two large *compound* eyes, and generally with several simple ones. The latter are placed in the front or on top of the head, between the compound eyes. The latter generally take up the entire side of the head. They are especially prominent in the dragon fly. The simple eyes are furnished with a single lens, supplied with an optic nerve. The compound eyes is made up of a vast number of these simple eyes, termed *facettes*. The number of these facettes in the common house fly is 4000, and in the dragon fly 12,544, while a certain beetle is supplied with 25,008, each a distinct organ of vision. Though many images are formed by the lenses of the compound eyes, but one impression of the object seen is carried to the brain.

To the *thorax* are attached the three pairs of legs. No true insect has more than three pairs, or six legs. Each leg is divided into four primary divisions—the *trochanter* or joint which is attached to the body; the thigh or *femuer;* the *tibia* or shin, and the *tarsus*, made up of several small joints, terminated by the foot.

The *abdomen* has no appendages excepting the *ovipositer*, an apparatus for depositing the eggs. In *Tremex columba* the ovipositer is so constructed that the insect is enabled to bore holes into the solid wood of the elm or maple to the depth of three or four inches, in which it deposits its eggs. In the bees and wasps the ovipositer is the sting, and is used as a means of defense.

Internal organs:—First is the *alimentary canal*, extending through the whole length of the body. This alimentory canal is made up of the gullet or *œsophagus*, and supplementary to this there is a *crop* or sucking stomach in all insects that feed upon juices, or the sweets of flowers; next the *gizzard;* then the true *stomach;* and finally the *intestines*.

Along the whole length of the upper, or *dorsal* portion of the body is the heart, which is only an extended tube. In the walls of this tube are holes closed by little valves opening inwardly. The blood, circulating freely through the tissues of the insect, passes into this heart through the holes. The heart contracts, the valves close, and the blood is carried along to the head where it passes out into the tissues of the body again, thus keeping up a kind of circulation. Ordinarily the heart pulsates from sixty to seventy times per minute; but when the insect is excited, or vigorously exercising, the number and strength of the pulsations are greatly increased, as is the case in higher animals.

Along the length of the under or *ventral* portion of the insect extends a cord furnished with swellings (*ganglia*), one for each ring of the body; from these swellings arise numerous fine threads or filaments, extending to the various parts and appendages of the body. This constitutes the *nervous system* of the insect.

Insects do not breathe through their mouths, but respiration is carried on by an intricate system of tubes (*pulmonary trachea*) passing through nearly every portion of the body and opening upon the sides of it in what are termed pores or *stigmata*. These stigmata may be plainly seen in the kind of grasshopper called "Quaker" (*Œdipoda Carolina*). They are so constructed as to guard well the entrance to the air tubes. A spirally convoluted fibre extends around the air tubes, giving them strength and flexibility. During flight these air tubes are greatly dilated lessening considerably the specific gravity of the insect.

The muscles consist of isolated straight fibres, and are not gathered into bundles nor united by tendons, &c., as in the higher animals. Each muscular fibre is commenced of immense number of minute fibrillæ. The muscles are more complex about the head than elsewhere. The number of muscles in the larvæ of the *Cossus ligniperda* is three thousand nine hundred and ninety three. The muscular power of insects is truly enormous. The flea will leap two hundred times its own height. A species of beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) has been known to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter through the side of an *iron* canister in which it was confined. Most insects are bisexual—none are known to be hermaphrodite. All the appendages of the insect have, in their earlier stages, the same form. Transformations of insects are due to the changes in the rings or crust of the body. When the insect is first hatched from the egg, it usually has a worm-like appearance, and in this state it is called larvæ. The greatest amount of damage done by insects is while in their larval state. In the higher tribes of insects the larvæ are white grubs often footless and helpless, as in the bees and ants, and have no resemblance whatever to the perfect insect. The larvæ of grasshoppers and crickets, however, are active, and somewhat resemble the adult form. The larvæ of different tribes of insects are called *worms*, *maggots*, *caterpillars*, &c.

The larvæ moult or change their skins from four to ten times. The larvæ of most insects, after they have become "full fed" or attained their growth, retire to some hidden or out of the way place, and pass into the pupa state. Many species spin for themselves silken *cocoons* or coverings in which to remain during this stage of their existence. Others roll themselves up in a leaf, or glue about themselves bits of sticks and bark; while others still descend to the ground, and form an earthen cocoon for protection. In many tribes the pupæ are as active as the larvæ or perfect forms, and there is no show of difference in the various stages to the perfect insect. After the *pupa*, comes the perfect insect, and as soon as this form is assumed it ceases to grow. Though the insect may exist for years in the larvæ, it is seldom long-lived in the perfect state. Oftentimes it lives but a day, or perhaps but an hour after its last transformation.

Classification. In the class of insects the *Myriapoda* or *Centipedes*, are the lowest in the scale. They have no transformations, as in the true insects; their bodies are long, cylindrical or somewhat flattened and composed of from ten to over two hundred rings. The

head is free, while the thorax is not distinct from the abdomen. The *Lithobius Americanus*, common everywhere under sticks and about manure heaps, generally known as ear-wig, is a member of this group. Another species is found under the bark of trees.

Next in rank come the *Spiders* and *Scorpions* —*Arachnida*. Insects of this tribe are wingless, furnished with four pairs of legs and pass through no transformations in their development after they leave the egg. They have no compound eyes, but the spiders generally eight simple ones. Spiders have lodged in their abdomen glands, usually five, in number, with which they spin their silk.

Last and highest come the *Hexapoda* or *six-footed insects*. Here the head, thorax and abdomen are all distinct, as stated above; legs six in number, and transformations more or less complete.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 9, 1872.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. Darling is now canvasing and collecting in Penobscot County.

Mr. C. S. Ayer is now canvassing Lincoln County.

Mr. S. N. Taber is now canvassing Waldo County.

The Progress of Japan.

The political and social revolution now going on in Japan is the most remarkable thing of its kind that history has recorded. We have been accustomed to think of all the eastern nations as of so conservative and non-progressive a temperament that if the ideas and modes of Western civilization should make any serious impression on them, it would only be accomplished by a tedious process prolonged through centuries of time. This impression has been confirmed by what we have seen of the Chinese, with whom we have always associated the Japanese. But the developments of the last fifteen years, and particularly of the last two or three, have shown the genius of the Japanese to be essentially different from that of their continental neighbors. Their rulers, and so far as we can judge, the upper classes in general, have exhibited the rare faculty of perceiving the inferiority of their country's civilization to the civilization of Europe and America, and with a bold spirit of innovation altogether unprecedented in the annals of Asia, have determined to cast off the fetters imposed by national tradition and custom, and climb the same ladder which has carried the nations of Christendom so high above them. To this end they have sent their young men by scores to study in the schools of America and Europe, and have placed foreigners eminent for their attainments in natural, political and social science in responsible positions in their schools and in the public service. Social and political reform moves hand in hand. Oppressive class distinctions are fast disappearing. A whole order of nobility has been abolished, and where the liberal movement will stop no one can foresee.

In illustration of the extent to which the Japanese government is employing foreigners at home, we may instance the Commission of Americans under the lead of Hon. Horace Capron, late United States Commissioner of Agriculture, whose sphere of duty will be the development of the natural resources of Japan and the introduction of improvements in agriculture and the arts, and the employment of another American as the legal adviser of the government, with particular reference to the interpretation of international law. To America they look mainly for advice and assistance. The English language is largely studied, not only by those who have been sent here and to England, but in the schools at home. One enthusiastic missionary thinks it not improbable that within ten years it will be practicable to teach the people in any part of the empire in the English language.

The Japanese embassy now in Washington is one of a series which is to be sent out to study the institutions of this country and Europe. It is of higher rank than any that has ever before left the shores of Japan, and has received special honors at the hands of our government. Its result will probably be to strengthen the friendship already subsisting between the two countries. Already we have indications that there is a change for the better in the sentiments of the people of California towards the Asiatics. At the banquet given in honor of the embassy in San Francisco Rev. Horatio Stebbins in response to a toast denounced in severe terms the course of certain public men, who had stopped to pander to the vulgar prejudice against the people of eastern Asia, and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm by the Americans present. To be the main actor in bringing a nation like Japan within the pale of modern civilization and leading it to the full adoption of enlightened Christian institutions, is something that would be more to the honor of our country than the conquest of a continent, and we may well covet for her that high office.

The Adjournment. The House of Representatives that has just adjourned, proved faithful to the traditions of its predecessors. When the day arrived on which in its sanguine moments it had hoped to effect a final adjournment, an uncontrollable desire to get home seized the minds of the members, and henceforward, to the close of the session, was the absorbing passion, entirely eclipsing that zeal for the public good, which some old-fashioned people think should possess and rule those who are charged with the responsible work of making our laws. It is not too much to say that during the last few days of the session the House sought, not how to transact the public business well, but how to get rid of it easily. Having expended day after day, nay, week after week, in the discussion of Railroad bills, no time was left for the consideration of the question of reforming the management of that public ulcer, the jail, or the question of an industrial school for girls, or of any one of the many important measures that were either indefinitely postponed or referred to the next Legislature. The latter is a favorite mode of disposing of measures that the Legislature is either too timid to decide on its merits, or too busy to discuss, and is in most cases merely a shirking of the responsibility and labor involved in their consideration. No one could read the reports of the later proceedings, much less witness them, without thinking that the people select their representatives on some other principle than that of fitness.

The World's Peace Jubilee. The building of the Coliseum for the Peace Jubilee in Boston his commenced. It is to be built of iron in the strongest manner, and will be 600 feet long by 350 feet wide, and capable of seating 75,000 persons. An immense organ, the largest instrument of the kind ever built, is now in process of construction for the Jubilee by Messrs. J. H. Wilcox & Co., of Boston. One hundred and fifty-three choral societies have reported to Dr. Tourjee, the Musical Director of the Jubliee, numbering in all more than twenty thousand singers, and all these organizations are now in constant rehearsal. The Jubilee will open on the 17th of June and close on the 4th of July.

☞Sentence of death was pronounced on Thursday last in the Supreme Judicial Court at Bangor, upon James D. Smith, convicted of the murder of Thomas S. Josselyn of Charleston. He will be imprisoned one year in the State Prison at Thomaston, previous to the execution of the sentence.

The Augusta Literary and Library Association, incorporated by the last Legislature, has perfected an organization, and entered strongly upon the work of putting its plans into operation. Hon. James W. Bradbury has been elected President; Col. H. A. DeWitt, Vice President; H. S. Osgood, J. J. Eveleth, J. T. Woodward, Executive Committee; J. Manchester Haynes, W. Penn Whitehouse, J. H. Manley, H. M. Jordan, F. M. Drew, Literary Committee, with a Board of fifteen Directors, including the names of some of our most prominent and influential citizens. The objects of this Association are to establish and maintain a library and reading room, and also to provide a course of public entertainments, including literary and scientific lectures, concerts, &c. The by-laws provide that any person may become a member for life by the payment of fifty dollars in money or books, while the sum of five dollars constitutes any person an annual member, and entitles him to all the privileges of the library and reading room. The Executive Committee are already engaged in making up a list of entertainments for the season of 1872-3, embracing names of noted lecturers, including a lady speaker, together with a first class concert. One of the most celebrated popular lecturers in America has already been secured for this course. A room in Meonian building has also been obtained for the headquarters of the Association, and for the immediate uses of its collections. We learn that our citizens will soon be called upon for contributions to the library, either in books or money, and we hope the responses will be numerous and generous. We also learn that the executive committee are considering the plan of extending the privileges of the library to that class of our citizens unable to pay three or five dollars per year, but who would appreciate and make good use of the same, charging them a mere nominal sum for the use of the books, under the restrictions by which all free or public libraries are governed. This is a good plan; but a better one would be to make it absolutely free to all. Is this impossible or inconsistent with the design of the Association?

A German Newspaper. Before us lies a copy of the weekly edition of the *Cologne Gaeztte*, or, as they have it in German, "*Kolnische Zeitung*," one of the most famous of European journals. It bears date Friday, February 16th, and was received in Augusta, Monday, March 4th, being thus seventeen days on the way. It makes a very inferior appearance by the side of the *Maine Farmer*, being printed with poor ink on very poor paper. There are eight pages, on two separate sheets. On each page are four broad columns, one half broader than the columns of the *Farmer*. Altogether it looks dull and uninteresting. But a glance at the contents is reassuring. On the first page is a review of the week, a column on the "Alabama Dispute," half a column of the latest intelligence, and an equal space devoted to shipping news. More than two pages are filled with detailed news from all parts of the world, and another page with a serial story. Then come verbatim reports of a speech by Bismarck in the House of Deputies and of a discourse by Dr. Dollinger on the condition of the heathen world, and a miscellany of sketches of travel, and discoveries in science and archæology, &c. Last of all come two columns of advertisements, among which we notice Johann Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, the Liebig Company's Meat Extract, made in Uruguay, announcements of book dealers, &c. The most interesting item in this department is the advertisement of M. Gelig, Jr., of Berlin, who offers for sale "genuine American Screw-augers, genuine American," also, "Universal-Klemmfutter, Drekbanke, Bohrmaschinen," and other equally horrible things.

☞The Barnabee Concert at Granite Hall on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most delightful musical entertainments ever given in this city. Mrs. W. H. Smith, always a favorite, sang, if possible, with more than her accustomed sweetness and artistic excellence, and Barnabee convulsed the audience, as usual, with his mirth-provoking burlesques and musical drolleries. Mr. Fessenden, who ranks as one of the finest tenor singers in the country, on his first appearance in Augusta, won his way at once to the hearts of his audience. The ballad "You and I," sung by him was given with exquisite taste and feeling, as was also the familiar duet with Barnabee, of "Robin Rough." Mr. Arbuckle, whose cornet playing is probably unequalled in this country, performed some of his finest pieces, among the best of which was the accompaniment to Mrs. Smith's charming song, "The Chalet Horn," which was wonderful both as a vocal and instrumental performance. That there is sufficient appreciation of good music in Augusta to patronize such an entertainment was abundantly manifested by the large audience in attendance, and they gave ample evidence of enjoyment by frequent and enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. It is the universal desire that the Barnabee troupe may be induced to make us another visit soon.

☞An ingenious machine for sprinkling sand upon icy sidewalks, invented by Dr. W. L. Thompson of this city, was exhibited by him on Friday morning of last week, and with some trifling improvements which can be easily applied, will, we think, be found to be just the thing needed for the purpose. The machine consists of a cart body with the forward part resting upon runners and the rear upon small iron wheels, the revolutions of which carry with them a square iron shaft, which works the sand into a seive underneath, thence sprinkling it upon the sidewalk. The opening and closing of the seive is regulated by a brake in front under the control of the driver of the team. The use of such a machine upon our icy sidewalks will be a great saving of labor and expense over the clumsy method now in vogue.

☞Tuesday, the 5th of March, was one of the coldest and most trying days of the present season. A violent southeast snow storm on Monday night, was followed on Tuesday morning by a sharp northwest wind, the mercury rapidly falling until it reached 7 degrees below zero at 10 A. M., rising to 4 below at 1 P. M., and then falling again at 8 o'clock to 10 below, at which point it continued during the night. The thermometer at 7 A. M., Wednesday morning registered 10 degrees below, from which point the weather commenced moderating, with a northeast snow storm threatening as we go to press on Wednesday afternoon.

☞From the Selectmen's Report of the town Sidney for the year 1371–2, we learn that the amount appropriated for town purposes was $3000. Total amount expended, $2063 37. The miscellaneous expenses were $584 81; services of town officers, $523 66; support of poor, $536 63. Amount raised for schools, $1472, and $38 received from the State Fund. The total indebtedness of the town is stated at $34,348 93. Resources $12,211 79. Balance against the town, Feb. 10, 1872, $22,137 14. Reduction of town debt during the year, $3,917 50.

☞A choral society for the World's Peace Jubilee has been organized in this city under the direction of Prof. M. C. Milliken, the accomplished organist of the Winthtop street Universalist Church, and numbering twenty-five of our best singers. The Society are holding weekly rehearsals of the music to be performed at the Jubilee.

☞Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, was elected on Wednesday last, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the Legislature, Major-General of the militia of Maine.

☞The election of municipal officers for the ensuing year will be held in this city on Monday next.

A Shocking Tragedy at Dix Island.—A dispatch from Rockland states that a shocking tragedy occurred at Dix Island, on Saturday last, involving a deliberate and cold-blooded murder and the subsequent suicide of the murderer. The parties to the sad affair were Barney Little, a man of about forty-five years of age, and a youth of eighteen or twenty named White, both of them workmen employed in the granite works, and both belonging in Quincy, Mass. The first dispatch stated that Little was jealous of young White and accused or suspected him of being in correspondence with his wife, but a later account says he was suspicious of attempts by some of the workmen who were his fellow townsmen to alienate the members of his family from him by means of these letters home. The account says:

He appears to have had no particular quarrel with young White on this account, and Little and White boarded at the house of one Dolan and roomed together in one room, containing three beds and occupied also by four others. Little did not go to work Saturday morning nor did he come down to dinner, but remained in his room. He had become incensed against some of his fellow workmen by the suspicion that they had tampered with his trunk. White went to his room after dinner, and when the bell rang the hired girl spoke to him and received a response, and immediately heard two pistol shots and an exclamation of pain. She gave the alarm and directly after young White appeared at the door leading from the staircase and fell dead in the kitchen. A crowd gathered but did not dare to go to the chamber as Little was armed and forbade their approach. They parleyed with him nearly two hours, during which they heard him fire several shots, when he finally threw down his pistol and gave himself up. He was found sitting on the bed covered with blood with two pistol shot wounds on the neck and face, one in the left side and several wounds inflicted with a pocket knife in his abdomen. None of these wounds however will prove mortal it is thought. Little was taken to Rockland and lodged at the police quarters and will be indicted at the March session of the Supreme Judicial court, if he survives. White's body has also been taken to Rockland to await the order of his friends. Little expresses no contrition for his shocking crime.

Municipal Elections. Elections were held on Monday last in many of the cities and towns of the State.

In Portland, Hon. Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., republican, was re-elected by a majority of 59 over two other candidates.

In Gardiner, Hon. D. C. Palmer was re-elected Mayor, and E. A. Chadwick, municipal judge, without opposition.

In Rockland, J. Fred Merrill, democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 122 over J. S. Willoughby, republican. There will be a republican majority in the city council.

In Lewiston, David Cowan, republican, was elected by 528 majority. The city council is also republican by a large majority.

In Auburn, Thos. Littlefield, republican, was elected Mayor over Woodman, labor reformer and democrat. The city council is also largely republican in both branches.

In Hallowell, James Atkins, Jr., Mayor, and S. K. Gilman, Municipal Judge, were re-elected.

In Saco, Edward P. Burnham, republican, was elected Mayor, by 383 majority. The republicans carried every ward in the city for aldermen and councilmen.

In Bath, James D. Robinson, republican, was re-elected Mayor, by a majority of 57 over Franklin Reed, the citizens' candidate.

In Richmond, the following town officers were elected: J. W. Spaulding, Moderator; Wm. H. Stuart, Town Clerk; Franklin Houdlette, A. P. Jewett and J. Watson Libby, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers; C. Houdlette, Town Treasurer; Franklin Houdlette, Town Agent; Samuel W. Jack, Supt. School Committee; S. W. Spaulding, Auditor. Five of the above are republicans, and two are democrats. Local questions alone influenced the vote.

In Sidney, politics were also ignored and the following officers elected: Moderator, Charles F. Stevens; Selectmen, Lauriston Guild, Greenlief Barton, Charles H. Lovejoy; Treasurer and Collector, Wm. A. Turner; Town Agent, Jonas Butterfield; Supervisor of Schools, Rev. Wm. M. Tilley; Town Auditor, Wm. A. Shaw.

In Pittston, Selectmen, John Frost, John Scott, Jr., C. R. Bailey; Treasurer, F. G. Sherman; Clerk, B. A. Cox; Collector, Benj. Flitner; Supervisor of Schools, D. H. Moody.

In Chelsea, Selectmen, Nathaniel Winslow, Alfred Davenport, Wm. Hankerson; Town Clerk, Stephen Cobb; Supervisor of Schools, Stephen Cobb.

In Belgrade, Moderator, C. M. Weston; Clerk, James C. Mosher; Selectmen, C. M. Weston, Benj. F. Mitchell, A. E. Faught; Treasurer, John E. Minot; S. S. Committee, Samuel Kelley; Agent, C. M. Weston; Collector, Andrew Yeaton; Constable, George Farnham.

In Vienna, Moderator, N. Graves; Clerk, Henry Dowst; Selectmen, Josiah Morrill, John Berry, Chas. K Bessey; Agent and Treasurer, N. Graves; S. S. Committee, Wm. Morrill; Collector and Constable, Jacob S. Woods.

In Winterport, Selectmen, E. C. Arey, D. S. Baker, John York; Clerk, Collector and Treasurer, L. D. Curtis.

In Frankfort, Selectmen, N. Pendleton, Jas. Haley, Frank Trundy.

In Plymouth, Moderator, S. G. Butman; Clerk, W. H. Condon; Selectmen, S. G. Butman, Sanford Chick, Orren Thorn; Supervisor of Schools, H. T. Hopkins.

In Carmel, Moderator, Jas. Garland; Clerk, C. K. Johnson; Selectmen, F. A. Simpson, E. E. Johnson, B. D. Small.

☞The Rockland *Free Press* states that the schooner Calista, Capt. Nelson P. Spear of that city, went ashore on the rocks near Palmer's Quarry, Vinalhaven, on Monday night, 26th ult. Capt. Spear and three men were in the boat, and in running the anchor, it caught and upset the boat, which sunk, with the anchor, to the bottom, leaving the four men in the water. The night was bitterly cold, and no human help was near. Capt. Spear encouraging his men to make the best struggle for life they could, struck out for the shore. Looking back to urge his men onward, he saw the head of one of the swimmers droop, as if the man had lost the power of further effort. The captain reached the shore, and his two men, in an exhausted condition, also reached and crawled upon the rocks. The third man, Capt. Isaac A. Hix of South Thomaston, was missing, and Capt. Spear, after obtaining assistance, returned to the scene of disaster and discovered and secured his lifeless body. Capt. Hix was about forty-six years of age, and leaves a family in South Thomaston.

☞At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad, in Waterville on Wednesday of last week, the old board of Directors was unanimously re-elected as follows: R. D. Rice, A. P. Morrill, Abner Coburn, J. B. Brown, R. B. Dunn, D. Alden, A. D. Lockwood, H. N. Jose, Geo. L. Ward, Geo. M. Patten, Lysander Stirckland. The meeting voted to accept the act of the Legislature, authorizing the company to make a loan, and the Directors were authorized to issue consolidated bonds, secured by mortgage, sufficient to retire all existing indebtedness. The leases of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, the Androscoggin Railroad and the Leeds and Farmington Railroad were ratified. The Directors organized by choosing Richard D. Rice, President; Anson P. Morrill, Vice President; and Josiah H. Drummond, Clerk.

☞We gather from the annual report of the selectmen of the town of Winthrop the following facts in regard to its financial condition: Amount paid for support of Schools, $2,437,-83, and number of scholars returned 669. Support of town poor, $796,48; income from farm $7,459; amount paid for highways $2,593; miscellaneous expenses $171,221. Total receipts $13,171; expenditures, $12,-540,43; cash on hand, $631,27. Liabilities of the town, $27,925,81. Resources, $14,-255 81. Balance of indebtedness $13,400,00.

Maine Legislature.

The Fifty-first legislature finally adjourned on Thursday of last week, after a session of fifty-eight days. The closing hours were marked by more than common haste and bustle in the disposition of measures, and many important matters which had been left until the eleventh hour, were summarily pushed aside with little or no consideration, in the eagerness of members to bring about a final adjournment and go home.

Among the propositions which were killed during the closing hours, were the following: The question of submitting to the people the changing of the shire town of Somerset county from Norridgwock to Skowhegan; acts to secure compulsory attendance of scholars on schools; fixing the capital stock of manufacturing companies and authorizing municipal aid in the establishment of manufactures; giving females the right of suffrage in Presidential elections; improving the jail system of the State; a resolve providing for a conditional appropriation of money for the Industrial School for girls, which had been incorporated; also an appropriation for completing the chapel of the Insane Hospital; acts relating to assessment of damages by location of highways and railroads; defining the duties of the Superintendent and Steward of the Insane Hospital; to abolish the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools; resolve relating to the claims of settlers under the treaty of Washington and the insurance bill. The remaining measures of public importance which were killed have already been ennumerated in our legislative record and need not be mentioned.

As is already seen the legislature voted not to make any appropriation for completing the new chapel connected with the Insane Hospital, but passed an order directing the trustees of that institution to ascertain the expense of removing the chapel building to the rear of the hospital, and report to the next legislature.

In addition to the important measures passed which we have already furnished, were the following acts: relating to the duties of school agents; to the punishment for assault and battery; prohibiting the sale and manufacture of prize candy and stationery; to the empannelling of juries for the trial of capital cases which allows the State five peremptory challenges; for the assessment of a State tax for the current year of $1,292,482.71, in addition to a poll tax of one cent on each poll, and a tax of five and three quarters mills on a dollar of the present valuation; also a supplementary act to the mill school fund act, providing that eighty cents for each inhabitant shall be expended annually for the support of schools; act relating to Savings Banks, on which no restrictions as to investments were made, but assessing one quarter of one per cent for the use of schools, on all deposits, and limiting dividends to six per cent; apportioning our Congressional districts, and leaving the district lines as they now exist; changing the law relating to the sale of milk from wine to ale and beer measure; and passing a law for encouraging the growth of forest trees. There were also passed resolves relating to the salaries and travel of members and officers of the legislature, which provides for double mileage; approving of the Indian peace policy of the administration, favoring a ship canal around Niagara Falls, and urging Congress to do something for the revival of ship-building. Finally there were passed the Sheriff enforcement act, requiring those officers under the direction of the Governor and Council to inquire into all violations of law within their respective counties, and to institute legal proceedings, particularly against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping of drinking and gambling houses, and houses of ill-fame. County attorneys are also required to secure prompt sentence of such as shall be convicted. Several important amendments were also made to the prohibitory law, which require innholders and victuallers to give bonds that they will not violate the law for one year; search and arrest of persons on whom it is believed liquor is concealed for the purpose of unlawful sale; making liquor sellers and the owners of buildings used by them responsible for damages done by intoxicated persons; restoring the wine and cider clause of the law of 1858; including these fluids among intoxicating liquors, but not applying its provisions to the cider manufacturer, nor to the agents who sell pure wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes; also disqualifying town liquor agents who sell liquor illegally from holding the office again.

As our readers have already been advised, the greater portion of the time was consumed by the law-makers in railroad legislation. Additional power was given to stockholders by giving them a right to call for a stock vote on legal questions. Roads were placed under certain restrictions in changing their tracks, and locating them; also in regard to crossings, while the regulation of fares was made subject to revision and alteration by the legislature.

Some fifteen independent railroad charters have been granted, while authority has been given for the construction of branch lines and connections, and the loaning of city and town credit, which with the Maine Central loan that was authorized will be the means of throwing upon the market the ensuing season from twelve to fifteen millions dollars' worth of railroad bonds. The new lines incorporated and authorized to be built, are the Sandy River Valley Road from Farmington to Phillips; Cumberland County Central road, from Danville Junction to Gorham; Lewiston and Auburn Road from Lewiston to Danville Junction; Penobscot Central Road from Bangor to East Dover; Calais & Eastport Road, from Eastport to Calais; Castine & Ellsworth Road, from Castine to Ellsworth; York County Central road, from Saco to Parsonsfield; Bangor & Calais Shore Line Road from Bangor to Calais; Norway Branch Road, from Norway to South Paris; St. Croix Shore Line from Calais to Pembroke; Piscataquis Central Road from Dexter to Brownville; Riverside Road from Norridgewock to Skowhegan, and lastly a little piece of road known as the Union River road in Ellsworth. It will be seen that a larger number of charters are granted than usual, and if the proposed roads are built, they will largely increase our railroad facilities, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, where they are much needed.

In glancing back at the important matters disposed of we find in addition to the railroad legislation referred to, not less than seventeen new corporations were chartered for various purposes in manufacturing industry, with an aggregate capital of nearly $10,000,000.

In the weekly digest of legislative proceedings which we have furnished during the session, our readers have been made familiar with the remaining most important doings, and it is therefore needless for us to make any recapitulation, unless it is to add that the entire business of the session is embodied in 278 acts and 99 resolves.

Storms on the E. & N. A. Railway. The Bangor *Commercial* of Wednesday last, says owing to heavy snow storms, and also to the intensely cold weather, the trains on the European & North American Railway have been seriously delayed this week. The train which left for St. John, Monday morning, had only reached Harvey's, about 30 miles from St. John, at 10 o'clock last evening. The air was filled so thickly with the snow, driven by the fierce gale, that the engineer could not see the cars behind him, and the icy snow was packed so hard upon the rails that pickaxes had to be used to clear them. Many of the men were badly frost bitten and there was much suffering among all on the train. The train which left St. John for Bangor the same morning, also got no further than Harvey's, and has not got in yet. The snow is three feet deep with drifts of twelve and fifteen feet. Of the train which left Bangor Tuesday morning we learn that it had only reached Mattawamkeag Junction Tuesday afternoon. A train was made up at Vanceboro and came in from that place Tuesday evening.

For the Maine Farmer.

Legislative "Swapping."

So. Norridgewock, Feb. 26, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of the farmers and merchants of the State to some recent extraordinary legislation at Augusta. I allude more particularly to the action of the Legislature upon the question of *removing the county seat of Somerset from Norridgewock to Skowhegan*.

I assume first that this act was uncalled for and in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people of this county. Norridgewock, which has, I believe, always been the shire town, contains a court house, jail, probate and other offices, all in good condition, and ample for the business wants of the county. It has good hotel accommodations, is as centrally located as Skowhegan, and will soon be connected with the upper portion of the county by rail.

Then why, it may be asked, has an act been passed by the Legislature changing the shire town from Norridgewock to Skowhegan? The answer is, simply because the business men of Skowhegan want it there. The change has been made, not in the interest of the people of the county, but in the interest and at the beck of the people of Skowhegan, backed up by a few of the lawyers and pettifoggers of other towns. These men have been *canvassing* the county for a year past. They went into the electoral canvass last fall for the express purpose of *packing* the Somerset delegation, in order that it might be a unit in favor of the removal. And we all know how very nearly they succeeded.

Armed with the moral force of being supported by their own county delegation, and with numerous petitions obtained by the grossest misrepresentations, they went before the judiciary committee and obtained what they wanted—a bill for the removal of the shire town to Skowhegan. This bill was reported to the Senate, and passed without opposition. It was then brought up in the House, and an amendment offered, namely—to submit it to the people of Somerset county, for ratification or rejection. This amendment was rejected by a large majority—and why? Simply because the act, if submitted to the popular vote, was certain to be overwhelmingly defeated. All that the opponents of the measure asked for, or expected, was that it should be submitted to the people of the county—those who would be taxed to pay for new and expensive county buildings.

The Skowhegan managers professed to believe that a large majority of the people of the county were in favor of the measure; and triumphantly pointed to the Somerset delegation and to the numerous petitions in its favor. But we here in Somerset county all know how *that was brought about*. We also know how the petitions were got up, and *who signed them*. We also know that if the county were polled to-day a very large majority would be thrown against the removal. And if the vote were put off until next fall, and the merits of the case could be fairly presented to the people, we know that it would be voted down *ten to one*, as it was seven or eight years ago. We all know this. The Skowhegan people know it. The members of the Legislature knew it too, when they passed the act, and this is exactly why *the amendment was rejected*. They did not mean to give the people a chance to say whether they would be taxed for new buildings or not. And why was this? Because they had regard to their own interests mainly. It was simply a case of *Legislative swapping*. This fact is patent to everybody at all conversant with the facts. The members of certain delegations wanted to get their railroad projects through the Legislature. The wealthy land owners, hotel-keepers and merchants of Skowhegan wanted the county seat in their midst. They were anxious for the sweet society of the lawyers and other immaculate persons connected with the Somerset courts—*and so they traded*.

This fact, disgraceful as it may seem, is well known and freely commented upon in legislative circles. It is in this way that one of the most outrageous measures that ever disgraced a deliberative body was engineered through the Senate and House of Representatives of Maine. I say it was an outrageous measure. It was an outrage upon the people of this county—and why? Because by this act the Senators and Representatives of Penobscot, Piscataquis and other counties have undertaken to say that our county seat shall be at Skowhegan, and we, the people of Somerset, shall be taxed to the extent of $50,000 or $200,000, whether we will or no. By this act they have undertaken to say that we shall build new county buildings at a heavy expense when we are abundantly satisfied with the old ones.

The people of Somerset county were satisfied with the county buildings at Norridgewock. They were as good as they think they can afford. If the lawyers and lobbyists of Skowhegan want any better accommodations, let them pay for them—or go where they are already provided. We can get along very comfortably without these gentlemen here in Somerset—let them go by all means.

The people don't want to be taxed for new buildings, *and they won't be*. This question is not settled yet by any means. There is to be a re-hearing of it. And when it comes up again before our Legislature, that body will be of a different complexion—so far, at least, as Somerset county is concerned. The people have been shamefully cheated once. They will look out next time.

Let the legislators of Maine remember whose servants they are. Let them beware lest they go too far. The people are patient and long suffering. They have borne with these petty politicians and pettifoggers a long time. They have seen their rights trampled upon and bartered away in the interest of wealthy and privileged classes. But they are *getting tired of it*. Let the politicians look out.

Somerset.

For the Maine Farmer.

The School Laws.

Liberty, Me., Feb. 24, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—The repeal of the law creating County Supervisors, is characterized by the press generally as a backward step, but it has passed the House, and that branch of our government particularly represents the people, and from this fact may be understood that the people think they are getting very little benefit from the scheme of county supervisors. Such I believe to be the feeling of the people to a great extent all over the State; and whatever the press may say and whatever literary men may think, the people are the best judges.

But if this is *not* the right thing to improve our schools and make them more efficient, what then *is* the right thing? I can answer for my town in two words—*more money*.

Each scholar is entitled to about $2.75; and the largest district except the village district numbers thirty-eight scholars; the third in size, which is the one I live in, numbers thirty-one; and is entitled to draw on the Treasurer for about $84. Now if we pay a female $5 per week for services and board, we get about sixteen weeks school, (and it cannot be expected to be of the best quality for so small a price). Instead of raising $1 to each inhabitant of the town, the law should compel towns to raise $1.25 at least, and instead of distributing ten per cent. of the whole among small districts, the selectmen should be allowed to distribute 25 per cent. with advice of the School Committee as now provided. There would then be no surplus of school money in the large villages, and there *would* be money enough in the small districts to have a school of reasonable length, and employ a good teacher and *pay* them for their services.

Yours, &c., Wm. H. Moody.

☞The Supreme Court for Kennebec County commenced its spring term in this city on Tuesday last, Judge Cutting on the bench.

Items of Maine News.

Mrs. Abbie M. Whitcher has been appointed to the Post Office at East Northport.

The Lewiston *Journal* says a young lady has made application at one of the law offices in that city, to study law.

Col. A. B. Spurling, formerly Sheriff of Hancock county, has been appointed a Government Detective, and is ordered to report at Washington.

The snow is reported to be five feet deep in the Dead River logging region, and some of the teams are coming out.

Mr. Elijah L. Norcross, of Winthrop, died on Friday, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Norcross was was formerly proprietor of the Hallowell House.

The Lewiston *Journal* says Mr. Timothy Hunting of East Jay, has a hen that has lately produced an egg eight inches in length and six inches in girth.

Seven ladies graduated at the New England Medical College last week, Mrs. M. E. Bucknell of Portland, and Aurilla Springer of Belgrade, among them.

The *Journal* says that Sergeant Jackson of the Military Asylum at Togus, has fallen heir to a $30,000 estate in Harrisburg, Pa. The case has been in litigation fifteen years.

The *Commercial* says a good horse belonging to Mr. Gould, who resides on Essex street, Bangor, broke loose in the stable Wednesday night of last week, and ate nearly a bushel of grain. The animal died the next morning.

The *Whig* says that the contract for building the new cheese factory at Six Miles Falls, has been awarded to Harrison McDonald of Glenburn. The building will be ready for the machinery by the first of May.

Col. Peran Stevens, Capt. Hill and Dr. Findlay of New York, have purchased for $150,000, Campobello Island, near Eastport, and will the coming spring commence the erection upon it of an immense hotel, for a summer resort.

Mr. Lithenow of West Waterville, sold his trotting horse last week to parties in Boston for $2,000. It will be remembered by those interested in fast horses, that the above horse trotted in Augusta last fall in 2.34.

A. B. Dyer, one of the prominent business men of Lagrange, was seriously injured in the woods Thursday morning, by being struck on the head by a falling tree or limb. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

A line of freight propellers between Calais, Portland and Boston, has been inaugurated at Calais, and the *Times* says it meets with much favor, the capital stock of $100,000 being taken up as rapidly as could be expected.

It is proposed to reorganize the Whitman Agricultural Works at Winthrop, on the basis of a joint stock company, with a capital of $40,000. Outside parties propose to take one-half of the stock, if Winthrop parties will take the other half.

The Calais lumbermen are returning from the woods earlier than usual, owing to the depth of snow, which retards operations. Many more logs, however, will be hauled than during the last year, the weather having been very favorable for operations the first part of the winter.

The *Commercial* learns a barn belonging to Dexter Thomas of Abbott, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon of last week. The fire was first discovered on the roof. The house was saved by tearing away the shed connecting the house with the barn. The stock was saved.

Captain David Smith of Vinalhaven, is living, at the age of 87 years, and his wife 83. They have had ten sons and three daughters, thirteen in all, who are all living and well settled in life. Capt. Smith followed the sea for many years. His oldest son is sixty years old.

The cabinet factory in South Union, owned and occupied by Brown Bros., took fire Tuesday of last week and was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of manufactured stock and lumber. Loss $5,000. No insurance. The fire caught in the attic, but in what way is not known.

A worthy deacon in this State recently resigned his office, for the reason as he stated, that the members of the church had shown a want of confidence in him by voting against him when a candidate for the Legislature, last fall.

A Shirley correspondent of the *Observer* says the hay famine is getting to be quite serious. Every lot of hay that was for sale in that town a few weeks ago is now disposed of, and there are now several parties who are trying to purchase. The last price at Greenville was $40 per ton.

Mr. Cressey, who had his skull badly fractured at Lewiston some weeks since, by the falling of a four-pound hammer, the height of ninety feet, upon his head, is now able to be about, as we learn from the *Journal*, and carries a box of fragments taken from his skull, which he exhibits.

The evening train on the E. & N. A. Railway Thursday, brought down to Bangor a man who had been at work for Mr. Wilder, in camp about fifty miles beyond Patten, and who had both legs broken and was otherwise injured by a rolling log.

The Envelope system for the raising of funds to support the ministry, operates favorably with the Congregational society at South Paris. The amount raised in February exceeded that of January, and was nearly enough for the minister's salary, while the contributions of some are paid quarterly.

Rumor says that a young lady of Paris has sued a prominent young man of that town for $200, as damages for wood and oil burned while paying his attentions to her, and that the case is coming to trial at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court. Cause—young man now engaged in courting another young lady.

A young woman named Mary Stoddard, died in Bangor on Thursday last from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral taken by herself during the temporary absence of her attendants, while in a state of idiotic imbecility, caused by a long use of this subtle agent which had been administered by her physician to afford relief from a distressing disease under which she was suffering.

The Bath *Times* learns that Reuel Williams, who owned one-half of the building recently burned at Bowdoinham, has been arrested on charge of setting fire to the house. He was to have his examination Monday before Justice C. P. Quint. Williams was insured; the other occupant, Mr. F. R. Sampson, who lost most of the furniture, was not insured. Mr. W.'s part has not been occupied for several months, as he has been residing in San Francisco, but has been in Bowdoinham three or four months. The feeling against him was very bitter the next morning.

The Lewiston *Journal* says, the snow in the northern part of Oxford county is five or six feet in depth, and for the past few days the wind has been blowing terrifically, blowing the snow about and piling it in such quantities upon the G. T. Railway track that the trains have been unable to get through. On Monday, the down trains got stuck in a drift between West Paris and Gorham, and they were only able to get as far as Bethel, where the passengers spent the night.

The *Whig* says on Tuesday night a small house on the Avenue road, some three miles from Bangor proper, occupied by D. L. Smith, was totally destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney. The family barely escaped with their lives, and the wind blew so fiercely that the house was consumed before anything could be saved from it—the clothing, household goods, winter's provisions, etc., all going with the building. The loss is estimated at $600 to $700; no insurance.

The Lewiston *Journal* says that P. Morrill, R. B. Dunn, Joseph and Peter Sanborn, have purchased the entire scythe works at North Wayne, at the very low price of $10,000. They will appropriate the whole of this never-failing water power to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. This will lift the death-like stupor which has brooded over North Wayne. There are some twenty tenantless houses in the village. They commence work early this spring.

The Eastport *Sentinel* says that John Stamp, a young man of about 20 years of age, while at work on board the steamer Queen on the 25th inst., met with a serious accident by getting caught under the crank of the engine. One of his thigh bones was broken, his collar bone fractured and his head was badly jammed. He was fortunate in escaping with his life.

The Lewiston *Journal* says a curious letter was received at the Secretary of State's office Monday, transmitting a J. P. Q.'s commission and resigning all its honors. The following is a verbatim copy: "Dear sir,—I hereby resign my commission as Justice of the Peace, as I (having professed faith in Jesus Christ, and taken the Bible, which is the word of God, for the man of my council,) can no longer conscientiously perform the duties of the office, or act up to the oath to which I subscribed before the qualifying officer. Yours, &c."

Willie Doane, a seven-year-old son of Capt. Calvin Doane of Hampden Corner, was run over by a loaded sled on Saturday last, and had one leg broken and horribly mangled.

The matrimonial market has been dull in Bangor the past month—only seven intentions of marriage having been recorded at the City Clerk's office. Thirty-one were recorded in January.

At a late meeting of the Meteor Lodge of Good Templars in Cutler, after initiating a candidate he was united in marriage to one of the sisters. The ceremony was performed by the Lodge Deputy.

Items of General News.

The Kansas House has passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Ex-Congressman Stokes of Tennessee has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1500 and costs of prosecution.

Two hundred and fifty canary birds, formerly the property of James Fisk, were sold at auction Thursday, bringing $3000.

The Ohio House has passed a bill fixing $10,000 as the maximum sum that can be recovered of a railroad for causing the death of a passenger.

A large assortment of blooded live stock and improved machinery has been collected at Chicago for shipment to Japan.

The comptroller of currency has called upon the national banks to report their condition at the close of business on the 27th inst.

Advices from the Australian gold fields continue very satisfactory. An immensely rich quartz reef has been found at upper Bingera.

Jim Irving, the notorious alderman, will have a second trial in the United States court shortly. The prosecution is confident of convicting him.

The labors of the convention to frame a State Constitution for Utah, closed Saturday. The convention is regarded as a farce by the Gentiles.

Fisk's horses, carriages, etc., were sold at auction on Wednesday last; about 30 horses bringing prices from $300 to $520. The total receipts were about $50,000.

It is reported that all the available stock of old whiskey in the United States has been purchased by one firm. The transactions aggregating 3,000,-000 gallons.

Richmond, Va., reports the severest snow storm since January, 1867. The storm lasted over twelve hours, the wind blowing a hurricane from the northwest.

A Crawford county (Ind.) paper has an account of a hen recently killed there, within which were found five eggs perfectly formed, and in one of them a feathered chicken.

At the New Jersey Methodist Conference, Friday, it was stated that $6229 was expended in meeting the claims of "worn out preachers" last year.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out by the French Government to cruise in the British channel to guard against the expected Bonapartist expedition.

Gov. Brown, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, is bound to win if speaking will gain the prize. He has promised to make 250 speeches before election day.

A dispatch from Norfolk states that three white men and two negroes were drowned on Wednesday of last week, at Dody Island, while endeavoring to rescue the crew of a wrecked schooner.

A Paris dispatch states that the diplomatic authorities are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva board of arbitration to consider indirect claims.

During the past two weeks, the Spanish forces in Cuba have killed 121 Cubans, taken 36 prisoners and received 500 surrenders. In the same time 24 Spaniards have been killed and 30 wounded.

London was first lighted with gas on the 28th of January, 1807, by a German named Winsor. Sir Walter Scott observes in his diary in 1806: "There is a madman in London who is trying to light the city with smoke.

David Scott and Mitchell Charest, charged with the murders at Windsor Locks, Conn., were brought to that place on Friday. They are of small stature and very youthful appearance.

There are sixty-nine locomotives and one hundred and ten passenger cars on the Eastern Railroad, and it is believed that its increasing travel will soon demand a score more of cars.

The swindler Kenney arrested for an attempt to swindle Jay Cooke & Co., out of $143,000 was acquitted on that charge on account of lack of evidence and held for forgery committed a year ago.

Henry Coulter of Pittsburg, has accepted the challenge of Ellis Ward to row a five mile race for $1000 a side, on condition that the rowing takes place at Pittsburg or Philadelphia.

William Cullen Bryant says Nassau is becoming more and more the resort of American invalids, and that it is destined to be one of the most thronged watering places in the world.

A dispatch from Wichenburg, Arizona, says that the Apaches have attacked two trains between that place and Phœnix, and murdered Samuel Cullender and Thomas Harris, only four miles from a military station.

An eastern lady dropped a pocket-book, the contents of which were valued at $15,000, in Detroit the other day, and gave a ragged boy who found and returned it to her, twenty cents for his honesty.

There was a great gale on the southern coast, on Saturday last, accompanied by snow as far south as Charleston, S. C. At Richmond it snowed twelve hours, and at Washington there is good sleighing.

The body of Clement McCausland, Deputy U. S. Marshall, was found on Wednesday of last week, 18 miles from Frog Point, Dakota, he having perished in the recent storm while pursuing escaped prisoners. McCausland's home was in Lowell, Mass.

W. Williamson, cut his daughter's throat to prevent her marrying, and then blew his own brains out at Muncie, Ind., on Thursday last.

Geo. Webb was shot and killed, and James Aid and David Hamilton were wounded on Saturday in an affray at Salem Church, five miles from Independence, Mo. A bitter family feud existed between the Webb and Aid families.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, told the Legislature it was probably the worst one that ever assembled, which, in view of the last one in New York and several others, is saying a great deal for wickedness, but is nevertheless near the truth.

"Formerly," remarked Mr. Nye of Nevada, in the United States Senate, "everybody thought General Grant a good man, but that was before he had removed anybody's relations from office."

Martin Boyd, a shoe manufacturer of New York, was brutally beaten by the Crispins, on Tuesday night of last week, who took him for a non-society man. He lies in a dangerous condition.

A celebrated French preacher, in a sermon on the duty of wives, said, "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly ducked.

A Pittsburg special reports the horrible mutilation at Franklin, Pa., of a youth named Ames McKinley by Patrick Tracy, who had been discarded by the young lady whom McKinley had married. Lynchers are after Tracy.

A Salt Lake letter says that ballot-stuffing and repeating in the palmiest days of Tammany never equalled that in the recent election in Utah, and that a committee of safety had been organized, urging the citizens to pay no more taxes till the city treasury renders an account of the funds.

A case of shocking cruelty to a child has been developed in Jersey City. The child lived with a Methodist minister, who almost starved her to death, and turned her out of the house at night without clothing or any protection from the cold. The child has also been terribly beaten, and was covered with bruises. The case is to be investigated.

Instead of building the new Coliseum twice as large as the old one, it is to be but fifty feet larger one way and a hundred the other, making its dimensions 350 by 600 feet. The building will be capable of seating 75,000 persons.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* of Friday, states that Mr. Sumner has been attacked with the same complaint that prostrated him last year, consequent upon the excitement of a long debate.

In the first of the 15 suits against the Atlantic Mail Co., the aggregate penalties amounting to $30,000, on allegations that cigars had been bonded from its vessels without the payment of duty. Judge Woodruff has decided in favor of the United States.

A shocking accident occurred in Frankfort, Ky., on Friday morning last. A building in which a large number of persons resided, fell, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the debris, and a large force of men are yet engaged in searching for the bodies of the other victims of this sad disaster.

The steamer Falls City was run into, a Louisville dispatch says, Saturday night, and sunk. She struck amidships and sunk to the boiler deck. As she went down, the stove capsized, setting fire to the boat and burning all the upper works. The passengers had time only to escape in their night clothing. She had a valuable cargo, which is a total loss. Two negro deck hands are missing.

A despatch from Berlin says that it is thought in that city that the decision of His Majesty Emperor William, arbitrator in the San Juan boundary dispute between the English and American governments, will be adverse to England.

The operatives in the flax mills at Leeds, England, have struck for a reduction of the time of labor to nine hours per day. They are orderly, and no trouble is apprehended. There are between 10,000 and 11,000 engaged in the strike.

There is a "judicious" license law in Pennsylvania, under which Philadelphia has eight thousand places for retailing liquor or one to every fifteen voters! Of these some five thousand pay no license.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT WATERTOWN, MEDFORD AND BRIGHTON,

Wednesday, March 6.

At market this week 2222 cattle. 7981 sheep and lambs, 8400 swine. Last week 2161 cattle, 9154 sheep and lambs, 9700 swine.

From Maine 161 cattle, no sheep and lambs.

Prices—beef cattle per hundred lbs, live weight—Extra quality, $7 00a7 50; First quality, $6 25a6 75; Second quality, $5 50a6 00; third quality, $4 75a 5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, &c., $3 75a4 50.

Hides—Brighton hides, 8½a9c.; Brighton tallow, 5 a6½; country hides, 8½a9c; country tallow, 5a5½c. Calf skins, 16a18c per lb. Wool skins $3 25a4 00 per skin.

Working Oxen—A fair supply in market. We quote Extra, $2 0a250; Ordinary, $140a190; handy steers and coarse oxen, $35a$100 per pair.

Milch Cows—Most of the cows in market are of a common grade; prices range from $17 to $90 per head. There were but a few extra or fancy breed of cows offered for sale.

Store Cattle—But few are brought to market at this season of the year. Yearlings $6a13; two-year-olds, $12a25; three-year-olds. $25a45. Most of the small cattle that are in a fair condition are sold for beef.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra and select lots, $7 50a11 00; Ordinary, $3 50a6 00; or from 4 to 9½c per lb.

Swine—Store pigs, none at market; fat hogs, 5½a5¾ cents per lb.

Poultry—Extra, 19a20c; ordinary, 17½a18½; poor, 16½a16½c per pound.

Droves from Maine—Libby & Thompson, 32; G S Foss, 23; G Sawtelle, 10; J L Prescott, 16; A J Libby, 6.

Remarks—There were more cattle from Maine this week than last, nearly all of which were working oxen, for which the trade has been very dull. The extremely cold weather had the effect of keeping buyers away from the yards, and there has been a slim attendance to-day in market. From the West for the week, there was a larger number of cattle than that of last. Prices remain unchanged, and the beef trade has not been very active. Drovers complain that they cannot buy cattle cheap enough to make a fair profit, and for several weeks past their profits, in many instances, have been small.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

We quote sales of cattle by Libby & Thompson, 2 milch cows, $50 each; 2 springers, $50 each; 4 springers, $40 each; 1 pair working oxen, girth 6 feet 7 in, $100; 1 pair 6 ft 8 in, $118. Maxfield & Davis sold 14 cattle at 5½ cts per pound, live weight; 1 pair working oxen 6 ft 10 in, $145; 1 pair 6 ft 10, $135; 1 pair 6 ft 8 and 9 in, $125. J L Prescott sold 1 pair 6 ft 3 in, $135. D A Philbrick sold 10 New Hampshire cattle at 10 cts per pound, dressed weight, dressed 1000 lbs. each; 8 at 9½ cts per lb, dressed weight, dressed 850 pounds each.

Wool Market.

Wednesday, March 6.

Ohio & Penn. Picklock, 85a90; choice XX, 80a85; fine X, 80a82; medium 84a85; coarse, 75a80; Michigan X and XX, 78a80; fine X, 75a78; medium 80a82, common 70a75; other Western fine and X, 75a80; medium 75a80; common, 70a75; Pulled extra, 75a$1; superfine, 75a$1; No. 1, 60a80; Combing fleece, 85a90 California, 35a55; Texas, 35a50; Canada, 75a85; combing, 90a92; Smyrna washed, 35a50; do unwashed 25a30; Buenos Ayres, 35a45; Cape Good Hope 45a50; Mestiza pulled 80a$1 05.

In the wool market there continues to be considerable excitement, and although sales are restricted by the small stocks offering, very full prices are readily obtained for all kinds.

In New York there has been quite an active inquiry for all grades, of both foreign and domestic, but the high prices demanded, have restricted business. There is, however, very little disposition on the part of holders to realize, and as stocks are very much reduced, the market closes with an upward tendency.

In Philadelphia there is very little change in the general tone of the market. Prices are very strong, and in some instances a further advance has been realized. The stocks of both foreign and domestic are unprecedentedly low, and views of manufacturers and sellers are too much at variance to admit of any extensive transactions. The receipts from all sources are very light, and it is generally conceded that the stock on hand will be exhausted long before the new clip makes its appearance. Holders are inflexible in their views. The spirit of the speculation in the West is fully aroused, and contracts made a few weeks ago on the sheep's back at 65c, have been renewed at 70a75 cents.

Boston Market.

Boston, March 5.

Flour and Grain—The demand for Flour has been moderate, but prices continue to be maintained; we quote Western superfine $6a$6 25; common extras at $7a7 50; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras $7 00a9 00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $7 75a 8 75; Illinois at $8 00a9 50; and St. Louis at $8 00a 11 25 per bbl. In Southern flour the sales have been at $7 00a10 50 per bbl. for common extras and choice family. Corn, sales at 76a77 cents, for Western yellow, and 74½a76 per bush. for Western mixed. In Oats sales at 56a61c per bush for dark mixed and white No 1. Rye 90a95c per bush; Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $32a33 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is selling at $12 00a12 50 for prime; $14 75a15 for mess; and $16 00a17 00 for clear. Beef ranges from $10a13 for mess and extra mess, and $14a16 for family. Lard 9½a10c per lb. for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 10½a11c per lb. Butter sells at 20a37c per lb; Cheese, 12a17½c per lb, for common and prime.

Produce—White Beans have been in steady demand at $2 50a3 2 for common and good pea, and $2 50a 2 60 for good mediums. Eggs have been in good demand at 31a32c per doz. Potatoes are plenty and prices rule low, with sales at 50a60c per bush. Onions are dull, and have been selling at $2a2 25 per bbl. Poultry has been selling at 17a22c per lb for Turkeys and Chickens, as to quality.

Hay—The market is dull for Hay at $30a33 per ton but the latter price is now difficult to realize.

New York Market.

Wednesday, Mar. 6.

Flour—Sales 6,550 barrels—State and Western dull and lower—State $6 00a7 50; Western, $6 10a7 85; Round Hoop Ohio, $6 85a7 65; Southern, $7 00a9 50.

Wheat—sales 17,500 bushels—Winter Red Western, $1 70; No. 1 Spring, $1 60; No. 2, $1 53.

Corn—dull and very heavy—sales 53,000 bushels—new mixed western, 71a71½.

Oats—sales 21,000 bushels—Western 52½a55; Ohio 54a56c.

Pork—is lower—New mess, $13 50a13 75; old, do., 13 25a13 37.

Sugar—dull—Muscovado, 8½a9½c; Fair to good refining, 8½a9½c per lb.

Gold and Stock Market.

New York, Mar. 6.

Money moderately active and easy at 6a7 per cent. Gold dull at 110 a 110¼.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 115½; 5.20s, 1862, 111¼; 1864, 111¼ 1865, 112¼; 1865 (new) 110¾; 1867, 111¼; 1868, 112½; 10-40s, 107¼.

Augusta City Market.

Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

Apples—Choice winter fruit scarce at $4 50 per bbl; dried—cored, 8a10c, sliced 12½c per lb.

Butter—From 25 to 35c give the outside prices, between which there is considerable room to "move round." The standard price for choice fall made butter is lower, about 30c.

Beans—Nice, clean yellow eyes in good demand for shipping at $3 00a3 25; pea, $3 00.

Cheese—Choice Livermore, 16c; N Y factory, 14c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $11 00a12 00.

Grain—Corn, 95c; Barley 70a75; oats 60a65c; Rye $1 00a1 10.

Hay—Sales of good loose were made last week, at $28a30 per ton.

Hides and Skins—Hides 7½a8c; calf skins, 17a20c; wool skins, $1 50a3 50.

Lime—$1 55 per cask.

Meal—Corn 95c per bush; rye, $1,25 per bu.

Produce—Potatoes at 40a45c; eggs, in good supply at 25c; lard, 14a15c.

Seeds—Western Herdsgrass, $4 50 per bush; Canada Herdsgrass, prince $4 75; red top, $1 50; Orchard grass, $3 75 for 12 lbs; (Orchard grass is somewhat bulky;) Northern N. Y. clover, 15c; Connecticut clover, 20c; Alsike clover, 45c; Peavine clover, 18c. [Quotations furnished by E. Libby & Co., extensive seed merchants.]

Shorts—$2 00 per 100 pounds.

Provisions—Beef by the side, 8a10c; round hog, 7a8c; clear salt pork, $10a11; fowl, 14a16c; spring lamb, 6a7c by the carcass; spring chickens, 18a20c; mutton 4a6c; choice turkeys 18a20.

Wood—soft wood, hemlock, $4a4 50 per cord; choice hard wood, $6 50a7 50.

Wool—Little doing in local market.

Portland Market.

Tuesday, March 2, 24.

Apples—Prime fruit not plenty. Maine apples, best quality, bring $5 50a6 00 per bbl. Western fruit is selling at $4 50a5 00, according to condition. Dried apples are selling at 9a11c for Western and 10a13 for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—The demand continues good and prices steady. We quote hand picked pea beans at $3 25a 3 50, and yellow eyes at $3 50a3 75 per bushel

Butter—There is a large amount of common butter in the market, and dealers are getting rid of it at almost any price. Tubs of solid, prime family butter, brings 30c per lb.

Cheese—Prices continue firm on the prime grades of factory and dairy cheese. We quote as follows: Vermont, 13a14c; Factory, 17a18c; New York Dairy, 14a15c.

Fish—There has been an advance on dry fish. We quote Large shore, $5 25a5 50; large bank, $4 50a4 75; small, $3 50a4 00; pollock, $3 50a4 50; hake, $2 00 a 2 25 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, per box, 18a24; mackerel, per bbl, from medium to Bay No. 1 and shore, $6 50a18 00 per bbl.

Flour—The market is firm for all grades, with an upward tendency on family grades. We quote superfine, $6 00a6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 00a9 00; Michigan Winter X and XX, $8 25a9 50; Illinois X and XX, $7 50a9 50; St. Louis X and XX, $9 50a10 75.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 84a85c, and yellow at 86a88c, with a large demand. Oats are firm at 57a 60c, fine feed at $3- per ton, and shorts at $33a35.

Hay—The market is not quite so firm. Dealers are paying $33a34 per ton for prime qualities. Loose is selling on the stand at $30a35 per ton. Baled straw is selling at $18a20 per ton for prime.

Lard—The market is active and prices a shade higher. Per tierce, 9½a10½c per lb; per keg, 10½c; per pail, 11½c.

Lime—The market is very firm at $1 25a1 30 per cask for Rockland; cement, $2 45a2 50.

Plaster—Our quotations are maintained at $3 00 for hard and $3 25 for soft. Ground in bulk $5 50 and in bbls $8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75a3 00.

Produce—The market is quiet. We quote beef side at 10 a 12c; veal 10a12; mutton 10a12c; Chickens in lots, 15a20c; Turkeys, 18a23c; Eggs, 25c; Potatoes, 47a55c per bush; Onions, $2 50a2 75 per bbl.

Provisions—There is no change to note in the beef and pork market. Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00a12 00; Extra Mess, $13a14 50; Plate $12 00a14; Extra Plate, $15 50a17 00; Pork backs, $17 50a$18 00; clear, $17 00 a17 50; mess, $15 50; Round Hogs, 6½a7c; Hams, 11a 12c.

Salt—No change from last week. We quote Turks Island per hundred $3 00a3 50; Liverpool, $2 00a3 00; Syracuse, $3 00; Ground Butter, 25c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

Saturday, Mar. 2.

Apples—Good eating fruit is worth $3 50a4 50; dried apples sell quick at 11a12c per lb.

Beans—Good clean yellow eyes are selling at $3 25a 3 25 and extra hand-picked pea or blue-pod beans at $3 25a3 50 per bush.

Butter—Aroostook solid is worth from 20 to 28 cents per lb. The best lump butter is worth from 28a30c per lb.

Eggs—Not quoted.

Hay—A good fair article of loose hay sells at $26, and the very best at $32a33 per ton. Pressed hay is selling at $28a30 and $33 per ton. Loose straw sells at $16a18.

Oats—Come into market very sparingly, and are selling 65a68c per bush.

Potatoes—Come in for Spring shipment, and sell at 35a40c per bush.

Provisions—Turkeys 20a23c pr lb; chickens 15a18c; round hogs, 7a8c; fresh beef, 4a11c; mutton, 8a10c.

Wool, &c. The best quality of wool is worth from 75 to 88 cents per pound, and wool skins from $2 00 to $2 25 each. Hides are worth from 7½ to 8c per lb.

Skowhegan Produce Market.

Saturday Mar. 2.

Butter, choice table 30c; Beans, Pea $3 25, yellow-eyed, $3 50 per bush.; Eggs, 25c per doz.; Hay, $30a $35 per ton; Potatoes 35c per bush.

☞From the official statement for the month of February we learn that the public debt on the first of March 1872 was $2,225,813,497,98—showing a decrease during the month of $12,361,451.52. Decrease since March 1, 1871, $94,895,348.94. Decrease from March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1872, $299,649,762.63.

Foreign News.

Latest from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempted Assassination of Queen Victoria.

London, Feb. 29—Evening. A miscreant this afternoon fired a pistol at Queen Victoria while driving on Constitution Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.

London, Feb. 29—Midnight. The excitement to-night over the report of an attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of evening papers appeared in rapid succession as confirmatory details became known.

An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the House of Lords were discussing in committee the Ecclesiastic bill, Lord Granville entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of the proceedings. But he had an announcement to make which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half-past five this evening the Queen, returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As the carriage stopped at the gate a young man ran to her side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode.

The fellow in one hand held papers granting a release to Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with a pistol. He was instantly seized by attendants and prevented from doing further harm, and it was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and it was of such primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged.

Her Majesty was very calm, and showed that courage which she has often before exhibited. She directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament, in order to prevent exaggerated rumors.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville. The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives the name of O'Connor, and is about 19 or 20 years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen Tuesday during the procession.

The New York World's special dispatch gives the following version of the affair:

London, Feb. 29. As the Queen was re-entering the courtyard at Buckingham Palace after a drive through the park to-day, Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, 18 years of age, sprang over the wall, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition for amnesty to Fenians, exclaiming "Sign or die!" Prince Arthur, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down. O'Connor was seized and conveyed to prison. The Queen was perfectly calm. When O'Connor was questioned, he said his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland.

London, Feb. 29. It is reported that Queen Victoria is going to Germany to visit her daughter, wife of the Prince Imperial.

There was some rioting at Killarney to-day on the arrival of a member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the police with stones, when the riot act was read and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The crowd was finally dispersed and order restored; nobody was seriously injured.

The pressure of the immense mass of people collected to view the royal procession Tuesday last and the fall of the stands where the people had congregated to view the demonstration were attended with much more calamitous results than were at first supposed. It is now learned that 5 persons were killed and 30 injured. The wounded were conveyed to the various hospitals in the city and will be promptly attended to.

The Times this morning discusses the Alabama case and claims of the United States. It says that England will pay nothing save what she is required to in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. She never dreamed of agreement of terms of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure it is the fault of the American government.

London, March 1—Evening. The assailant of the Queen was brought before the police magistrates of Bow street at noon to-day for examination. The prisoner presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and to-day was quiet and unassuming in manner. He made no attempt at bravado and listened quietly to the testimony without seeming to interrupt or contradict the witnesses. On being interrogated by the magistrates he stated that his full name was Arthur O'Connor, that he was born in England but his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that his grand-father was Feargus O'Connor, one of the leaders of the chartist movement. One of the policemen into whose custody O'Connor was delivered, swore that the prisoner said that the reason he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken; that he repeatedly exclaimed, "I wish to God I had succeeded." That he avowed he had intended to present the petition for Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's Cathedral, Tuesday, when she was surrounded by her ministers. That he had then had a pen and ink ready for her to sign the document with he would have made the attempt, but that the crowd was so great he could not get near enough to the Queen. Two papers found on the prisoner were produced in Court and read. One was a decree pardoning all Fenian convicts. The other document is a commutation in advance of punishment of the prisoner for his present act from hanging to shooting. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, and taken back to jail under a strong escort. It is evident that the papers found on the prisoner are his own work, and the impression of those who heard them read is that they are the product of a deranged mind.

London, March 1. The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

London, March 1. The assault upon Queen Victoria, yesterday, by O'Connor, is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the journals.

Previous to his attack on the Queen O'Connor scaled an iron railing ten feet in highth which surrounds the court yard of Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen he first saw Lady Churchill, lady in waiting, who was riding with her Majesty, and was about to assault her, but discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen. The groom, John Brown, who was riding behind the carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor leaped from his horse, arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner was handed over to the authorities.

France.

Paris, Feb. 28. Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel to guard against the Bonapartist expedition.

An ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

Count Chambord was hissed by the populace at Dordrecht.

The German government has notified the French minister of finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of 410,000,000 francs of the war idemnity with a discount of 5 per cent.

The Count Chambord has made arrangements for a temporary residence at the Hague.

It is reported that President Thiers has again offered the Pope the hospitality of France, and that Austria has tendered His Holiness Salzburg Castle for a residence.

Paris, Feb. 29. The Committee of the National Assembly are still engaged examining into the facts connected with the surrender of Metz by Marshal Bazaine during the late war. A delegation from the Municipal Council of Metz has arrived in Paris en route to Versailles, where they intend to testify against the Marshal. The Committee will hear the testimony of the delegation on the 5th of March.

Paris, March 1. Marshal Canrobert has arrived here.

The raising of the state of seige will not be reagitated at present in the Assembly.

In addition to the conflict between the Executive and Legislature on Catholic petitions and the question of adjournment, a difference has arisen between President Thiers and the committee of the Assembly on the bill proposed by Minister Le Franc granting the Government additional powers for the control of the press. The committee insist on an amendment giving the journals a right to discuss the constitution, to which the President was not willing to concede.

The correspondent of the Liberte reports an interview with the private secretary of Count de Chambord, in which the secretary said that his master was willing to risk his life to save France.

Italy.

Rome, March 2. It is now believed that the Pope meditates departing from this city at an early day. The archives and jewelry in the Vatican are being securely packed, so as to be in readiness for removal. It is said that the Pope will go to Trent in the Tyrol.

Congressional Summary.

XLIId Congress—Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Logan, from the Election Committee, reported adversely as to the claim of J. P. Abbott to a seat in the Senate, from North Carolina.

Messrs. Carpenter and Rice, from the same committee, reported in favor of Abbott.

A motion was adopted that the Printing Committee inquire what means can be taken to reduce the bulk of the Congressional Globe.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents.

Mr. Sumner then addressed the Senate at length.

The question was then put on Mr. Trumbull's question to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment directing the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen had held unauthorized communication with any foreign government or its agent, was adopted, and the motion lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

The Republicans who voted to reconsider were Messrs. Ferry, Logan Sprague, Trumbull and West. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz did not vote.

Mr. Harlan referred to the statement made by Mr. Schurz from the report of the Chief of Ordnance that there were only 10,000 breech-loading arms in the arsenal, for issue. He said that it referred only to the arms of the pattern of 1866, and added that he received this morning from the Secretary of War a statement showing that there were in store in aggregate 560,000 arms, exclusive of those in the hands of troops. He then replied briefly to Mr. Sumner. He called attention to the fact that all the so-called evidence introduced to justify the pending resolution, was o French origin, and said it confirmed the opinion he expressed at the commencement of the debate, that this whole proceeding had been instigated by a French agent in the House, that it might in some way serve French interests. It was now quite evident that some French agent had a grievance and had found his friendship with certain American Senators very convenient for his purpose.

Mr. Schurz remarked that the statement obtained by Mr. Harlan from the Secretary of War to-day, contradicted the report of the Chief of Ordnance, and said: Now it may be all so, but when we produce here a deliberate official report stating one thing, and then on the spur of the moment find another report brought in here, stating another thing, it is evident, I think, that the ways of the Department are mysterious and past finding out, and therefore I offer an amendment directing the committee to inquire also whether breech-loading muskets or other muskets, capable of being transformed into breech-loading muskets, have been sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to affect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

Mr. Carpenter obtained the floor, and at 4.30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hale, of Maine, presented the resolutions of the Maine Legislature declaring the effect of the Treaty of Washington promises to be disastrous to the fishing interests of Maine, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State to use their influence to provide relief and indemnity for those interests. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by Government for the year ending June, 1871, and whether any member of the Senate or other officer of the United States had been in communication or collusion with the government of France or with any agent thereof, with power to send for persons and papers and conduct the investigation in public.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., said he should like before any member proposed an investigation into the conduct of a Senator, to stand in his place and be responsible for some difinite charge.

Mr. Lynch said he had no objection to striking that part out.

Mr. Dawes—I do not think the example a good one. If the gentleman has any ground for suspecting the conduct of a Senator, let him say so.

Mr. Hooper, of Mass., objected to the reception of the resolution.

The bill from the Committee on Banking, to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges, came up as the first business in the morning hour.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, opposed the bill as indirectly producing an inflation of the currency.

After discussion, the House refused to second the previous question, and the bill and amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Banking.

The Committee on Labor reported a bill to equalize the payment of male and female employes of the Government; recommitted.

Mr. Townsend, of Penn., asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution on the subject of consequential damages, submitting the question for final arbitrament to John Bright of England.

Messrs. Dawes and W. H. Roberts objected.

Mr. Ely, of N. Y., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the detention of mails on the Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and passed a large number of minor bills, including the Senate bill for the sale of the Hancock Barracks at Houlton, Me.

THURSDAY, FEB. 29.

SENATE. A bill was passed exempting from internal revenue canned fish, preserves, mustard, &c.

A bill from the Judiciary Committee to permit criminals to testify in their own defence, was reported on adversely and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education, reported adversely on a memorial for the establishment of an educational test for suffrage.

The bill to admit 6 Japanese youths to the West Point Academy was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sale of arms to French agents, and Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate.

Mr. Carpenter charged that certain American Senators were attempting to get up an excitement on a state of facts which had been known to everybody a year or more, for the purpose of affecting the next presidential election.

Mr. Sumner said that the facts were not known to him until a few weeks ago.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Carpenter, Sumner and Schurz the resolve was adopted—yeas 52, nays 5. The following are the nays: Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlow and Wright. The preamble was laid on the table, all voting aye except Mr. Edmunds who wanted it voted down directly.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and then the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE. The bill granting extension of time to Wisconsin for the completion of the railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior was taken up, the question being on ordering to a third reading. Several fillibustering motions were made. A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, was rejected—yeas 68 nays 70.

A letter was read from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Ketcham, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, expressing the opinion that the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. be entitled to receive indemnity for the lands covered by the withdrawal of the lands granted to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, if that grant be revived and renewed and if such indemnity is not obtained within the deficiency limits in the State of Wisconsin, the Northern Pacific Co. be entitled to select lands along other portions of its line. The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered—yeas 101, nays 83.

Mr. Holman of Ind., moved to refer the bill to Com. on Public Lands, with instructions to amend it so as to grant to Wisconsin all lands specified, which would inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. under the existing laws if the grant was not revised.

The bill was so referred.

FRIDAY, MARCH. 1.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation. He said as his name had been mentioned in connection with the membership of the Special Committee provided for yesterday to investigate the sales of arms by the War Department, he would now state that his health was in such a condition as not to admit his serving on the Committee. He made this statement with reluctance as it had never been his habit to shirk any duty, but the effects of the injuries sustained 16 years ago still clung to him, and as he had been painfully admonished within the past few days, his physician imperatively prescribed repose.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that inasmuch as the proposition of the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee seemed to have excited a good deal of alarm in some quarters, he deemed it due to the business men of the country to state that if a bill for that purpose should pass there was no expectation that it would take effect before the first of July. The Finance Committee unanimously authorized him to make this statement.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate a copy of the instructions given to the District Attorney relative to the prosecution of New York merchants for giving gratuities to Custom House officers.

Mr. Conkling asked him whether he had not read the correspondence on the subject in the public papers?

Mr. Bayard said he had seen the letters, but he wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic. If the merchants of New York are to be selected for prosecution then the main channel by which the Investigating Committee could discover the abuses of the Custom House administration would be effectually closed.

Mr. Buckingham said this was no reason why men who violated the law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. Bayard said it was not the question about exempting anybody from punishment. The question was whether the main channel by which the abuses could be discovered should be closed. Why should not the President wait until the Committee had reported?

Mr. Cole called for the regular order which brought up the Legislative appropriation bill, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Vice President appoint an investigating Committee into the alleged sale of arms to French agents.

The Vice President declined.

Mr. Cameron then offerred a resolution that Senators Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Logan, Sawyer, Stevenson and Harlan be the Committee. He explained that owing to the declination of Mr. Sumner he substituted Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Trumbull said that he thought one of the Senators who brought this matter before the Senate ought to be on the Committee, and thought that as Mr. Sumner was not on the Committee Mr. Schurz ought to be.

Mr. Sumner thought that in ordinary fairness one of the two Senators who had taken a prominent part in instituting this inquiry should be on the Committee. He (Sumner) could not serve and it seemed to him that the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) should be upon the Committee.

Mr. Boreman moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas 25, nays not counted.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up.

HOUSE. Mr. Beatty of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for publishing the debates and proceedings of Congress, and gave notice that he would call it up for action Wednesday next. The bill provides for making contracts for work from the 4th of March, 1872, till the expiration of the present Congress, or, if the Committee on Printing deem it advisable, till the 4th of March, 1875, and make other provisions for an additional term of four years. If a satisfactory contract cannot be made, then a contract will be made for reporting alone, and the printing is to be done at the Government Printing Office, or contracts be made for reporting, printing and binding separately; provision may also be made for condensing and binding the reports.

The bill for the extension of the Wisconsin Railroad land grants came up and caused considerable discussion.

An amendment was offered that a provise be inserted that only American iron be used on that road. There was considerable debate and short fillibustering speeches involving the tariff and protection as a side issue, the question being the reference of the bill with instructions to the Public Lands Committee, to report any time next week after Monday, and that the bill when reported shall be open to debate and amendments. The instructions are that the bill shall be amended so as to grant to the State of Wisconsin all the lands specified which would enure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the existing laws by any location of its road if this grant were not renewed, and to limit the grant to such location as might be taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad; also providing that the act shall not be construed to enlarge the grant of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to authorize the company to select lands elsewhere in lieu of any lands specified in this bill; also that the extent of this grant shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General; also that coal lands be excluded from the grant. Referred to Committee on Public Lands with instructions.

The Senate amendment to the bill removing the stamp duty on canned fruits, &c., was concurred in and the bill goes to the President.

A bill was passed for a more effective system of quarantine in the Southern and Gulf States and authorizing the detail of army surgeons to confer with the local authorities on the subject.

The House went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

SENATE. Mr. Ferry of Michigan presented a number of memorials from lumbermen in the north-west, setting forth their reasons why the Chicago relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. Bayard moved to take up the resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the District Attorney of New York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. Bayard moved to take up the resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the District Attorney of New York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. Conkling said that the instructions were fully published in the newspapers and there was no need to pass the resolution hurriedly and thought it would be better to wait until others could express their views of the resolution and of Bayard's motives in offering it.

Mr. Bayard replied that if he had based his speech on mere newspaper items Mr. Conkling would be the first to call him to order. Allusion to his motives he thought ungracious and necessarily ignorant, as Mr. Conkling had no means of ascertaining them except from his public remarks yesterday. Besides, judging from Mr. Conkling's action in reference to the organization of the retrenchment committee and its investigations, he feared the Senator from New York could hardly understand his (Bayard's) motives. He did intend to comment on the conduct of the officer who had given the instructions, but wished to base his comments on authentic information, and he had asked for it in the usual and only proper way.

Mr. Trumbull moved to adjourn, which was carried,—yeas 22, nays 21.

HOUSE. The House met in Committee of the Whole for general debate with but 20 to 30 members present. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

SENATE. A bill for the appointment of a Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, and bills creating additional land lists in Nevada and Minnesota, were passed; also a bill authorizing the purchase of lands in Indiana for Government buildings.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking to be permitted to purchase the site of the present post-office in New York at the price the Government paid for it.

The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up.

After some time was spent in considering the appropriation bill, the Senate at 2.20 o'clock went into executive session and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE. Bills were introduced to test the plan of storm and flood signals; for the sale of the naval hospital and lands at Brooklyn; to reorganize the clerkships in the land offices; and repealing all acts authorizing the revenue seizure of books and papers.

The Senate bill to continue in force the grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes was passed.

Mr. Starkweather, of Conn., presented a petition for a life-boat station at Black Island.

The House at 2.20 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill, Mr. Stevenson in the chair.

After discussion on various matters embodied in the bill, and without concluding its consideration, the Committee rose and the House at half-past 4 o'clock adjourned.

☞A committee of the Kansas Legislature, consisting of three senators and five representatives, have concluded an investigation of the circumstances connected with the election of the two United States Senators from that State, Samuel C. Pomeroy and Alexander Caldwell. From the testimony published it appears that both these Senators owe their election to bribery and corruption. The committee find that large sums of money were used and attempted to be used to bribe and influence the members of the Legislature to secure the election of Pomeroy in 1867, and that Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, to secure his election in 1871. The matter will be brought before the United States Senate for investigation, and if the facts above stated are substantiated, the ignominious expulsion of these unworthy senators will of course follow.

A MAINE VESSEL WRECKED—ALL ON BOARD LOST BUT ONE. A dispatch from Boston, states that the schooner Clara Bell, of Rockland, Captain Amesbury, with a cargo of coal from New York to Boston, went ashore about two o'clock on Tuesday morning about three miles north of Highland Light, Cape Cod. The weather was intensely cold, and wind blowing a gale from the northeast. The officers and crew, seven all told, attempted to reach the land, but only one man succeeded, and he was half frozen before he reached the shore. The rest, including Capt. Amesbury and the mate, perished in the sea. The vessel is a total loss.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. On Monday last the principal members of the Japanese embassy, ten in number, were officially presented to the President. There was present at the White House members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the two Houses of Congress, all the members of the Cabinet, a number of Bureau officers of the Executive, Navy and War Departments, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine and Minister Delong. Soon after 12 o'clock members of the Embassy accompanied by Charge d'Affairs, Mori, arrived at the Executive Mansion. They were in complete court costume, which consisted of purple underskirts and rich black silk overskirts reaching to the knee and finely decorated. There were some variations in costumes according to rank, and the difference being more particularly noticed in the style of hats. Each carried heavy swords. They entered the White House according to rank and were met by Secretary Fisk, who escorted them to the East room where the official ceremonies of presentation were performed. A very graceful address was made to the President by Prince Iwakura, the chief of the Embassy, which was responded to by Gen. Grant at an unwonted length and in very appropriate terms. Congress has made a liberal appropriation for the entertainment of the Embassy, and every proper attention will be shown them by the Government during their stay in the country.

REPLY TO THE BRITISH NOTE. A dispatch from Washington, 1st inst. says the note of Lord Granville has been answered in terms equally amicable, so as to leave no doubt in English minds as to the friendly feelings of our government, and of its desire to have a full and perfect and final settlement of all claims through the means specified in the treaty; namely, either by arbitrators who may award the sum in gross, or by assessors who are required to subscribe to a solemn declaration that they impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equality, in all matters submitted to them. Of course should the arbitrators end the question by awarding a sum in gross there would be no occasion to resort to the alternative of the assessors. Thus the United States government adheres to its position as heretofore indicated and sees no occasion to modify its statement of the case. Having in good faith submitted the question involved to the arbitrators or assessors, it will as required by the treaty abide by the result.

The reply of the Secretary of State was dispatched by Saturday's English steamer. It is said the Cabinet were in session several hours on the subject, and all the points presented in the reply were unanimously agreed to.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE. During a recent discussion in the House of Representatives upon a proposed appropriation for the signal service, some opposition having been manifested, Mr. Coughlan of California related an instance of the practical utility of the weather prognostications telegraphed daily from the office in Washington. It was telegraphed that a storm was approaching, whereupon a citizen who owned stock pastured on the low lands sent word to have them driven to higher ground. This was done, and the next morning there was eight feet of water where the stock had been feeding, the observations having thus saved one citizen from a loss of $30,000. Mr. Dawes narrated an instance showing the commercial value of the signal service reports. There were one day in the harbor of Milwaukee twenty sloops and one steamer ready to sail. The captain of one of these sloops, who read the weather dispatch was so impressed by it that he called the other captains together, and after consultation they decided not to sail. The steamer sailed and was wrecked in a terrible storm, but the sloops remained safely in port. Mr. Cox of New York and Mr. Sargent of California also bore such eloquent testimony to the value of the weather reports that the opposition was withdrawn and the appropriation made.

☞The trial of Mayor Hall of New York city for malfeasence in office, commenced on Monday last before Judge Daley, and is now in progress. The trial will probably occupy several weeks.

Special Notices.

What Dyspepsia may End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended on.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the hearts bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first class Druggists. 58l.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the belle of the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of Beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where Nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

Save the Children.

Multitudes of them suffer, linger and die, because of *Pin-Worms*. The only known remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms in children or adults is **Dr. Gould's Pin-Worm Syrup.** Pure vegetable; sure death to all worms; a valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Warranted. Price reduced to 50 cents per bottle.
4m9 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

VEGETINE.—The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

ONE of the most remarkable remedial agents, either of ancient or modern times, is SMOLANDER'S BUCHU. It should be in every household. It removes or counteracts kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, mental and physical debility, loss of vigor caused by youthful indiscretions, all female complaints, and buoys up an enervated nervous system.

Magic of the Mouth.

Odoriferous SOZODONT, renders the mouth enchanting, composed of rare, antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

In This Changeable Climate

Nothing is more important than dry feet; health and life depend on it, therefore buy CABLE SCREW WIRE boots and shoes—never leak or rip.
All bear the Patent Stamp. 3m6

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED shoes—Why not, they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them, For sale by all Shoe Dealers. 4w12

THOSE who are skeptical of the virtues of Duponco's Golden Pills, have but to give them a trial and their doubts will vanish.

Married.

In Hallowell, 25th ult., by Thomas Hovey, Esq., Edwin R. Bacon to Lucy E. Manson, both of Hallowell.

In Jefferson, 2d inst., Dr. Carlisle of Boothbay, to Martha O. Trask.

In Portland, 28th ult., Jas. F. Hamilton, (Paymaster U. S. Navy,) to Abbie Russell, of Portland.

In Boston, 27th ult., Edgar M. Deming to Martha E., daughter of the late John C. Pool, of Portland.

In Bangor, at the residence of Mr. George Bowen, State street, by the Rev. E. C. Gardner, Andrew F. Kent to Kate V. Fisher, both of Orrington.

In Bath, John G. Longley to Mary B. Curtis, both of Bath.

In New Sharon, Charles N. Morse to Ellen E. Griffin, both of New Sharon.

In Harrison, Algenon E. Mayberry to Clara E. Smith, both of Otisfield.

In Norway, Wm. F. Reed, of Swanzey, N. H., to Ella C. Mann, of Norway.

Died.

In Readfield, 9th ult., Mrs. Huldah Adle, aged 85 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 31st, Capt. Samuel P. Blin, aged 47 years, a native of Dresden, Me.

In Chelsea, 29th ult., Alonzo Tenney, Esq., aged 61 years.

In Hallowell, 27th ult., very suddenly, Thomas Lakeman, aged 80 years, 9 months.

In Orono, Jan. 14th, Charles W. Holmes, aged 24 years, 10 months; 25 ult., Herbert W. Holmes, aged 18 years, 5 months, sons of Jahiel T., and Mary D. Holmes.

In Berkley, Mass., 24th ult., at the residence of her sister, Maria P., daughter of Joseph Taber of Sandwich, Mass., formerly of Albion Me., aged 28 years.

To the Voters of Augusta.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Me., March 2, 1872.

YOU are hereby notified to assemble at your respective Ward Rooms on

Monday, March 11, 1872,

at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to give in your votes for the following officers. viz: For Mayor, one Alderman, and three Councilmen, Warden, Ward Clerk, and Constable. Polls will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Aldermen will be in session at their rooms on Thursday and Friday next preceding the day of election, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, in and for the several wards, and receiving evidence of the qualification of voters whose names are not on said Lists.

1w14 L. H. TITCOMB, City Clerk.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. BAKER & Co. were awarded the highest prize conferred on *any* manufacturer of Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and received the *only medal* awarded to any American manufacturers of these articles. Their

PREPARED COCOA AND VANILLA CHOCOLATE

are manufactured from the finest Cocoa, and are unequalled in quality and flavor. Also,

Fine Chocolate for Confectioners' use, and the German Sweet Chocolate, so justly celebrated throughout the country.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Boston.

3m14 **Sold by Grocers generally.**

DRY SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF BONE LIME

AMMONIATED WITH GELATINE.

A new and superior super-phosphate, warranted free from any adulteration whatever.

AVERAGE OF ANALYSIS BY DRS. C. T. JACKSON & J. R. NICHOLS & CO.—Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, 19.06; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 14.48; Ammonia, 3.19.

The superiority of this fertilizer will be apparent upon examination of the analysis.

UPTON, SHAW & CO.,
Manufacturers, Boston.

A. C. FRENCH, Traveling Sales-Agent for Maine. 3m14

BRIGHTON Bone Phosphate

MADE FROM

DRIED BONE AND MEAL.

RICH in Phosphate of Lime and Nitrogenous matter.

UPTON, SHAW & CO.,
Manufacturers, Boston.

A. C. FRENCH, Traveling Sales-Agent for Maine. 3m14

"Buy me, and I'll do you Good."

DR. LANGLEY'S

ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.

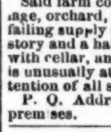
THIS medicine is, without the possibility of a doubt, the very best remedy known for the following and all kindred diseases: *Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Piles, Headache, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Languor, Laziness, Debility, Jaundice, Flatulency, Foul Stomach, &c.*

By the timely use of this medicine the blood is purified. The appetite is restored. The system is strengthened. The liver is invigorated. The breath is sweetened. The complexion is beautified. And the general health is RESTORED.

The best Roots, Herbs and Barks enter into the composition of this Remedy, making it a simple and safe, as well as an unfailing cure for all diseases of the blood.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists. 16w14

Valuable Farm for Sale.

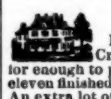


Situated in the town of FAIRFIELD, three miles from Kendall's Mills, four and a half miles from Waterville, and one and a half miles from church, post office and depot.

Said farm contains 100 acres of land, including tillage, orchard, woodland and pasturage, with a never failing supply of water. The buildings consist of a story and a half house and L, two barns, one 50x40 with cellar, and other suitable buildings. The place is unusually attractive, and should command the attention of all seeking a first class farm. Terms easy.

P. O. Address, Kendall's Mills, or call on the premises. 14tf B. WILKINS.

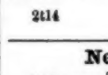
Rare Bargain--Farm for Sale.



On KENT'S HILL, in Readfield, of 75 acres, cuts 30 to 40 tons hay. Large and convenient buildings in good repair. Near the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. Old orchard of 75 trees, and nearly 400 young trees of the best varieties. Post Office, church, and district school within five minutes walk. For terms, &c., apply to D. B. JEWETT.

March 1, 1872. 6w14

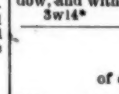
House for Sale.



I offer for sale, my house situated on Crescent St., this city. One part rents for enough to pay the taxes and insurance, leaving eleven finished rooms—both parts being disconnected. An extra lot of land adjoining will be sold with the house if desired. Small stable attached.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN.
2t14 FARMER Office. Augusta.

New House for Sale.



The subscriber having decided to leave town, offers for sale his house, just finished, very pleasantly situated on the East side of the river in AUGUSTA, consisting of 8 rooms, with wood room, closets, &c. The house is very conveniently arraigned, with bay window, and within five minutes walk of the bridge.

3w14* J. A. CHADWICK, Augusta.

Patterns,

of every article of CLOTHING

Worn by MAN, WOMAN or CHILD,

At FULLER, CONNER & CO.,

Hendee's Building, 121 Water Street,

Catalogues Free. 3w14* AUGUSTA.

DOWNER'S

Mineral Sperm,

AND

DOWNER'S KEROSENE OILS,

WARRANTED PURE.

LAMPS and LAMP GOODS, in great variety, by J. G. HOLCOMB.

Augusta, March, 1872. 3w14

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1872. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Aaron Kidder, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if and, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*. 14

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the foupth Monday of February*, 1872. JERRY HODGDON, Guardian of John Jones, of Farmingdale, in said said County, non compos, having presented his third account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*. 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1872. JOSEPH R. NELSON, Guardian of Sarah M. Towle, of Winthrop, in said County, minor, having presented his first and final account of Guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*. 14

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

CHARLES P. PINKHAM, late of Vassalborough,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Feb. 25, 1872. 14 CATHERINE F. PINKHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

CHARLEL E. FALL, late of Albion,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 26, 1872. 14 DAVID FALL.

Suffolk and Chester Swine for Sale.

40 to 50 Suffolk and Chester Swine. Few shoats—also a few Spring Pigs. For sale at the FEARNAUGHT FARM,
3w14 Manchester.

THE

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes RAILROAD IS A FINISHED LINE

Running through one of the richest portions of Illinois, and connecting Chicago by the shortest route with the celebrated Block Coal fields of Indiana, and by way of Evansville and Nashville with the entire South. Its mortgage debt is $2,500,000, or about $18,500 to the mile. Although the road is but just opened, it is already earning, after all operating expenses are paid,

MORE THAN THE ENTIRE INTEREST

on all its bonds. While railroad bonds may be plenty, those upon finished and paying lines and for so small a sum to the mile, are seldom in the market.

We do not hesitate to recommend them as unusually safe. They are attended with none of the uncertainties of projected enterprises, and the prompt payment of the interest, and the final payment of the principal, are as certain as any future financial event.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the first of April and October, both principal and interest being payable in gold in New York.

We are selling them daily to the most careful investors, and have but a small amount remaining, less than one fourth of the issue.

Full particulars furnished on application in person or by mail, to

B. E. POTTER & BRO., Bankers,
Augusta, Maine,

OR,

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
GENERAL AGENTS,
4t14 23 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA!

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA ARE PAIN IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, CAUSED BY CONTRACTION UPON UNDIGESTED FOOD, USUALLY SOON AFTER EATING.

ACIDITY AND WIND CAUSED BY FOOD FERMENTING INSTEAD OF DIGESTING.

COSTIVENESS AND LOSS OF APPETITE, OWING TO UNNATURAL CONDITION OF FOOD AND WANT OF GASTRIC JUICE.

PAIN IN THE HEAD, SIDES, BREAST AND EXTREMITIES, MOUTH CLAMMY WITH BAD TASTE AND FURRED TONGUE.

CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, COUGH AND PALPITATION OF HEART OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION WHILE IT IS ONLY A SYMPTOM OF DYSPEPSIA.

SLEEPLESSNESS, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, GLOOM AND DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS ARE ALL ALARMING SYMPTOMS IF NEGLECTED, BUT WHICH ARE EASILY REMOVED BY THE USE OF

"WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA."

☞For Sale by all Druggists, and Wholesale by PERKINS & CO., and PHILLIPS & CO., Portland, Maine. 3m14

GLAD TIDINGS!!

The Beautiful SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK with the above Title has received the Highest Commendations.

Get one and Judge for Yourself.

COMPILED BY

L. O. Emerson & L. B. Starkweather.

Price in Paper, 30 cts., in Boards, 35 cts.

EASTER ANTHEM! Christ our Passover.	*Thomas*, 1.00
EASTER HYMN! Mornnig Breaks.	*Clarke*, .50
EASTER ANTHEM! Christ the Lord.	*Wilson*, .75

GOLDEN **The** GOLDEN
GOLDEN **GOLDEN ROBIN.** GOLDEN
GOLDEN *A School Song Book.* GOLDEN
GOLDEN NO BETTER ONE PUBLISHED. GOLDEN
GOLDEN Price, 50 Cents. GOLDEN

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
1y6

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE BEST

Concentrated Fertilizer known.

Every Bag with our brand upon it, we warrant No. 1 and Pure.

A. C. FRENCH, is authorized to solicit orders for us in this State, but all inquiries and orders by mail, from farmers or dealers, in need of this

STANDARD FERTILIZER,

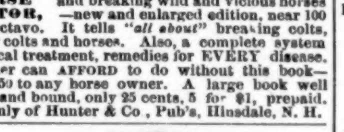
shall be promptly attended to. Pamphlets sent on application. For sale, in any quantity by

C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
13w14 16 Broad Street, Boston.

Holbrook's Hand Seed Drill

Sows all kinds Vegetable Seeds. Hand Cultivator does work of 10 men.

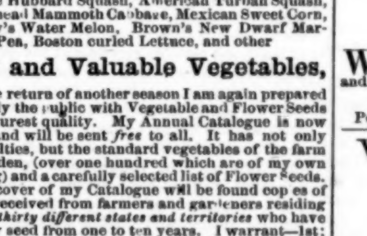
$12.00 $6.00



Sold by Dealers

Send for Circular. F. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.
4teop14

AMERICAN HORSE DOCTOR, Or Secret art of taming, training and breaking wild and vicious horses—new and enlarged edition, near 100 pages octavo. It tells "*all about*" breaking colts, training colts and horses. Also, a complete system of medical treatment, remedies for EVERY disease. No farmer can AFFORD to do without this book—worth $50 to any horse owner. A large book well printed and bound, only 25 cents, 5 for $1, prepaid. Order only of Hunter & Co., Pub's, Hinsdale, N. H.



HAVING been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston curled Lettuce, and other

New and Valuable Vegetables,

with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden, (over one hundred which are of my own growing) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different states and territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years. I warrant—1st: *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d; *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d: *That my seed shall be fresh, and true to name.* Catalogues *free* to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
8w8

EGGS! SAVE YOUR EGGS!

And Secure a Good Market,

BY USING

The Packer needs them.
The Retail Dealer needs them.
The Farmer needs them.
All who deal in, or transport fresh Eggs, need them.
No packing material needed.
No breaking in transportation.
No mistakes can be made in counting.
They can be inverted as often as desirable to change the position of the eggs, and with perfect safety.
Eggs carried in these cases have the *preference in the market*.
In localities where they have been tried, they are rapidly superseding all others.
For further information, call on or address.

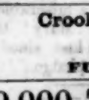
E. & J. ATKINS & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

Sole Proprietors for the State of Maine.
tf50

CABBAGE, ONION, SQUASH!

I HAVE published three works, most amply illustrated, on the cultivation of these three vegetables, giving the thousand details so invaluable to the beginner. Price of each, sent post-paid to any address, thirty cents. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
8w13 Marblehead, Mass.

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry.



Original breeders of CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Send stamp for Catalogue.
JAS. STEWART & Co.,
8w7 Kennet, Chester Co., Pa.

Crook's Wine of Tar,

FOR SALE AT

10 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

400,000 STANDARD Pear Trees at greatly reduced rates, and a complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Address
13w5 E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y

The Popular Loan!

—

Northern Pacific Bonds!

—

$6,000,000

Of these bonds were sold in London, and over

$1,500,000

Sold in the United States during the month of January.

These Bonds have sold, during the past year, to an extent unequalled by those of any other Corporation, and they have now taken their place among the solid and favorite securities of the country.

This is because the Bonds are based upon the amplest security, being a FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE "upon the railroad franchises, and all the lands and property, and rights of property, real and personal now in possession by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or which the said Company may hereafter acquire." The Land Grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad will average over 23,000 acres to each mile of road. This land is capable of producing in abundance all the Fruits, Vegetables and cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS.

The average price at which twenty-six land grant railroads have thus far sold their lands is $7.40 per acre—the highest average of any grant being $13.98, and the lowest $3.07. With few exceptions, the average selling price has increased from year to year. The lands of the Northern Pacific Road are admitted, by all who have seen them, to be better and more saleable than those of most other grants; but, sold at the general average of $7.04 per acre, they will yield more than $161,000 per mile of road—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment; or, at the lowest average of any grant ($3.07), they will produce more than the company are allowed to issue bonds.

TRAFFIC ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for 1871, the second year of through business (December earnings estimated.) reach Seventeen Millions and a quarter. Of this 65 per cent. is from Local Business, and, it is stated, fully 55 per cent. or nearly Nine and a Half Millions, are net over operating expenses.

An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than 9½ per cent. on its total cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in distance, grades, climate, and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is assured of a vast and profitable business from the outset, with a large increase for the future.

These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings, and the market value of Railroad Lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the unquestioned security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

The road is completed to the eastern boundary of Dakota, the Red River of the North, a distance of 255 miles. On the Pacific coast, 65 miles are under construction, the greater part of which is completed.—Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now have nearly 600 miles of running road. Contracts are let for the construction of 135 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD BONDS AS ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST SECURITIES NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

In this security are combined the high credit of a first class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on land worth more than twice the amount loaned.

These Bonds are payable in 1900—bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest in Gold, payable first of July and January—are free of U. S. Tax—are receivable at 10 per cent. premium for the Company's lands at the Lowest Cash Price, and are issued in the following denominations: Coupon bonds, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered bonds, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The proceeds of all sales of Land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders (Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thompson), as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds.

EXCHANGING 5-20s. In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in its 5-20s and substitute a low-interest bond—$140,000,000 having been called in for cancellation since September 1st—many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties without expense to the investor.

For further particulars concerning this Bond, or purchase of the same, apply to the undersigned.

B. E. Potter & Bro.,

4w13 AUGUSTA, ME.

New and Rare Vegetables.

I MAKE the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides raising all the common varieties. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found extracts from letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different states and territories who have used my seed from one to ten years.

Catalogues sent *free* to all. ☞*I grow over one hundred varieties. Get your seed directly from the grower.*

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
10w8

ANNUAL

Seed Catalogue!.

WE have just published our Annual Seed Catalogue of FLOWERS and VEGETABLE SEEDS and will furnish it FREE on application.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.
Portland, Feb. 16, 1872. 6w12

Westbrook Seminary.

The Spring Term

OF

FOURTEEN WEEKS,

Will open

MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1872,

For Catalogue, &c., apply to
J. C. SNOW, Principal,
6w10 Steven's Plains, Me.

M. LEE & CO.,

Are selling

Corn, Flour, Meal,

Also, Herdsgrass and Clover Seed, at the very Lowest Price.

Potatoes, if well sorted, and delivered in moderate weather, will be taken in exchange. Call and see us,

Nos. 15 and 20 Water St., Augusta.

Also, Corn, Oats and Shorts by the car load to arrive. 13

PARROTT, BRADBURY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn, Meal, Oats, Feed, Shorts, &c.

Also, Coal of all Sizes for domestic use.

CUMBERLAND COAL FOR SMITH'S USE.

Water St., near Market Square. 1y23

3 TONS Ivy Leaves wanted per day, during Spring and Autumn. Also one or two men in each town, near Railroad and within 50 miles of here, to start women and children to picking, collect and ship to me. A man with horse can average from $15 to $25 per week. Call on or address.
tf6 GEO. G. PERCIVAL, Waterville, Me.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM the following superior pure bred fowls, viz: Partrigde and White Cochins, Plymouth Rock, Dark and Light Brahmas.

Orders booked now, and filled in rotation. Enclose stamp and sent for Circular and Price list.
12tf JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

500,000 Strawberry Plants.

LEADING varieties, $4.00 per 1000. Cranberry plants lower than before offered. Blackberry and Raspberry and also Grape vines at prices greatly reduced. Send for catalogue with engravings. Address all orders to E. W. SHAW, Carver, Mass.
12w12

GRAVES' INCUBATOR.

FOR price list, send for circulars.
JACOB GRAVES & CO.,
6m46 No 26 North Market St., Boston.

Twenty Varieties of Fowls and Eggs.

IF its Fowls and Eggs you want to buy; send for Circular, and give me a try.
CHARLES D. WILKINS
*4w12 Danvers Centre, Mass.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing November 13th, 1871.

On and after Nov. 13th, Passenger Trains will leave Augusta, for Portland and Boston, at 5.45, 11.45 A. M., 10.15 P. M.; for Bath, Lewiston and Portland, 5.45, 11.45 A. M., 3.00 P. M.; for Bangor, 4.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; for Bangor, Dexter, Belfast and Skowhegan, 4.00 P. M.; for Hallowell and Gardiner, 5.45, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 2.15, 3.00, 5.30 P. M.

The 5.45 A. M. train connects at Bath for Rockland.

The 5.45 A. M. train connects with the Grand Trunk Railway at Yarmouth for South Paris.

The 11.45 A. M. train connects at Portland with the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad for Baldwin, Fryeburg and Conway.

The 4.00 A. M. train connects at Banger with the E. & N. A. Railway for Houlton, Frederickton, Calais and St. John, arriving in St. John at 6.25 P. M.

Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 9.30 A. M.; for Skowhegan and Bangor at 12.15 P. M.

Trains arrive—From Boston at 4.00 A. M., 4.00 and 8.15 P. M.; from Bath, Lewiston and Portland at 10.00 A. M., 4.00 and 8.15 P. M.; from Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bangor at 11.45 A. M., and 10.15 P. M.; from Gardiner and Hallowell at 7.00, 8.45 and 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.00 and 8.15 P. M.

Freight Trains arrive—From Boston, Portland, Bath and Lewiston at 10.00 A. M., and 12.00 M.; from Bangor, Dexter, Belfast and Skowhegan at 9.00 A. M.

JAS. M. LUNT, Gen'l Supt.
L. L. LINCOLN, Asst. Supt.

Valuable Farm for Sale in Vassalboro'.

Situated on the river road, midway between Augusta and Waterville, two miles from railroad depot at Getchell's Corner, two miles from Riverside, and two and a half miles from Oak Grove Seminary. The location is pleasant and healthy, in an excellent neighborhood of Farmers and Mechanics. The farm contains about 125 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland—the woodlot is a very fine one, fronting on the highway; the wood is worth standing at least one half the price of the farm.

Buildings—large barn nearly new and well finished, comfortable one story house, good corn-house, wood-house, &c. Good orchard of engrafted fruit in full bearing. The farm has a frontage of about three hundred rods on the highway, well fenced and watered; the wood and timber on the place is very valuable, being within one mile of the railroad. The present occupant of the farm is an old man without family, and past labor, and the property will be sold low.

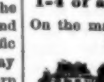
Convenient to the buildings is a well of great value, containing 15 to 18 feet of pure water in times of great drought. For further particulars call on Alexander Hall, Esq., near the premises, or of J. Prescott & Co., at Getchell's Corner.

tf11 WINSLOW MATHEWS.

House and Store for Sale.

1-4 of a mile from the City of Portland,

On the main road to Ocean House, Cape Cottage, Atlantic and Kirkwood Houses,



One of the best GROCERY STANDS in the County, with large trade established. Store 38 x 60, with good cellar. Largest size Fairbank's scales on the premises. Also new one and a half story house with eight rooms, cemented cellar, hard and soft water; small stable adjoining; lot 130 x 115. This is a fine opportunity for a party with moderate capital to purchase a valuable stand at a low price.

Apply in person or by letter to
GEO. R. DAVIS & CO.,
Real Estate and Mortgage Broker.
Portland, Me., Jan. 3, 1872. eow8w5

Holstein Stock.

The imported bull "PLOEN," will stand at the Togus Farm during the Season of 1872. Terms, $5.

No fee will be charged to owners of good cows, who will give the undersigned the option of buying the calves at a price to be fixed upon—say $10 for b. c. and $15 for c. c., when old enough to graze.

GEO. W. DOUGLAS,
2m8 Supt. of Farm.

Notice.

Whatever agreement Mr. Douglas makes will be fulfilled. WM. S. TILTON,
Dept. Gov. N. M. A.

For Sale.

First Class Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of various ages, bred with special reference to dairy qualities.

Chester and Yorkshire Swine, from 4 to 8 months old, a number of breeding Sows to drop their Pigs in April.

A few Cotswold Bucks. Parties intending to purchase Blood Stock, are invited to call and examine my animals, and find good bargains.

WARREN PERCIVAL.
Cross Hill, Feb. 20, 1872. 12

The Subscriber

Will keep for service, at his farm in Sidney, his thoroughbred Short-horn Bull, "Comodore 3d. Terms by the season, $1. Has also a thoroughbred yearling Bull for sale; undoubted pedigree will be given. Will also keep a full blood Chester Boar for service; terms to warrant, $1. M. N. COWAN.
Sidney, Feb. 20, 1872. 3w*12

Flowers, Herbs and Vegetable Seeds

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

Warranted Fresh and True to Name.

ASTERS, all sorts; Balsams, best German; Pinks, Scarlet Flax, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Everlastings, Platystemon, Ageratum and Mignonette Grandiflora—10 cents per package. Double Daisy, Pansies, best German, and Verbena Hybrida, 15 cts. per package. Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Clarkia, Convolvulus, major and minor, Candytuft, Cacalia, Delphinium, tall and dwarf; Erysimum, Gaillardia, Marigold, French dwarf, Mirabilis, Portulaca, Sweet Pea, Schizanthus, Tropæolum, Majus, Gamphrena, Canterbury Bell and Sweet William—4 cents per package. Datura, Tagetes Patula, Mirabilis Zongiflora, Salpiglossis, Digitalis—8 cents per package. New Odier Pansy—25 cents, Montana Verbena—20 cents.

All the above sorts in mixed or separate colors as desired. All other sorts furnished if called for.

All kinds of Vegetables and Herb Seeds—4 cents per package, except Onion and Sage, which are 10c. Please try them. Address
4w11 Mrs. A. B. STRATTARD, Monroe, Me.

CARHART'S

PATENT TWO-HORSE

Pulverizing Cultivator,

was awarded the first Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only $20.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels, and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.
Price $20.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON,
Manufacturers, 9tf Syracuse, N. Y.

Bone Manure.

In any quantity to suit, at reduced prices.

LESTER BROTHERS, Newark, N. J.

TESTIMONIAL.

OLAMON, Maine, April 11, 1871.

MESSRS. LESTER BROTHERS, Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:—I was at the New York American Institute and Farmers Club, last February, when your agent distributed a few boxes of your Bone Flour. I brought home one box. My box was used last season to dress some ten hills of Watermelons. The most extraordinary results were realized. Watermelons grew to 30, 36 and 42 pounds, maximum weight, and obtained a premium at the State Fair in Bangor. My customers are anxious for some to experiment on other garden vegetables. You will please send me 50 dollars worth, at an early moment, shipped by the Metropolis an Steamship Company, to Boston.
*3m12 Yours Resp'y CHAS. S. WELD.

Administratrix Sale.

THE undersigned, Administratrix on the Estate of Samuel Gill, late of Augusta, deceased, by virtue of a license from the Hon. H. K. Baker, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will sell at Public Auction on the premises, TUESDAY, April 2d, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Homestead, or real estate of said deceased, situate on the east side of the river in Augusta, and on the west side of Bangor street, containing nearly a half acre of land, with a good dwelling house and small barn thereon; the reversion of the dower, also the right of dower will be included in the sale, making the title perfect to the purchaser. This is a desirable piece of property, pleasantly situated, and worthy the attention of those who desire a good homestead. Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

HANNAH GILL.
Augusta, Feb. 27, 1872. 3w13

Initial Stationery.

WHITE Paper, 24 sheets, and Envelopes, 20 cents per Box.
Rose Tint Paper, 24 sheets and Envelopes, 30 cents per Box.
French Paper, 24 sheets and Envelopes, 40 cents per Box.
Lavender Tint Paper, 24 sheets and Envelopes, extra box, 50 cents per Box.
French Paper, 48 sheets and Envelopes, $1.00 per Box.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HORACE NORTH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

155 Water Street,
6w11 AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Agents Wanted.

TO SELL

Share's Patent Coulter Harrow,

in every town in the State.

Patent Renewed June 27th, 1871.

Proved by experiments to be the best Harrow in the market. For terms, &c., address
T. W. HYDE.
4w12 Bath Iron Foundry, Bath, Me.

A Nice CIENFUEGUS MOLASSES

FOR SALE AT

M. WHITHED'S,

6 For 45 cents per Gallon.

AT THE RED FRONT STORE,

Is the place to buy

A Choice Oolong Tea,

6 For 60 cents per pound.

WHEAT RAISERS

WILL find it much to their advantage to patronize the

Grist Mill at Kendall's Mills.

Those who have tried it, "and their name is legion," are highly pleased with their flour, both in quantity and quality. 1y8

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post-paid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.
4w12

CURLS! One application of "CRISPER COMA" will Curl the straightest hair of either sex into *beautiful*, massive Curls, without injury, in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, or 3 for 50 cents post-paid. Address W. M. CHENEY, Ashland, Mass.
4w12

For Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE Movable-Comb Bee Hives. If called for soon, will be sold at half cost. For further information inclose stamp, and address,
CHAS. STEWARD.
Skowhegan, March, 1872. 3w13

Poetry.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
And share his joy with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, are better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untired by lust and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot.
For mind and morals, or nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep;
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows the aching head;
His simpler opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in a realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away,
The world's great dream will thus enfold,
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come,
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, sister or wife;
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And centre there, are better than gold.

Our Story Teller.

AUNT JEM'S BONNET.

Did you ever watch a canary flying about in its cage, and turning its head knowingly from side to side, as if it were in deep meditation upon some subject through all its restless hurry? Well, very much after that same fashion, Miss Jemima Veer went flitting about in the little drab house under the hill one bright Spring morning. She shook out the white muslin curtains with a tender respect for their old age, and arranged them so that the darns should not show, placed a cushion carefully over damages wrought by little feet in the seat of the old-fashioned rocking-chair, and dusted the tall clock in the corner as faithfully as if its long hand were not missing. In truth, that room was a sort of hospital for disabled furniture; but then the individuals all had such a cozy, well-cared-for look that no one ever thought of noticing their deficiencies; and the little brown-eyed, brown-haired woman who bustled among them was as bright and cherry as need be. But this day had an unsolved problem looking out from its eyes, and now and then Miss Jemima would come to a momentary pause in her occupation, and strike an interrogation point attitude at the end of some mental question. At last she stopped by one of the windows, and drew from her pocket a somewhat faded green-and-silver purse—a lean, dyspeptic-looking purse, that flopped about in a downcast way, as if aware that it would be called upon to deliver up what it had not got. Miss Veer's thorough fingers searched its utmost depth, then turned it wrong side up and shook it, that no shirking penny might be hidden away in its corners. The amount in her hand was small enough when all was done. She counted it forward and backward, but it didn't grow any either way; so she closed her fingers over it, with the faintest breath of a sigh, and said, with a decided shake of the head:

"I can't do it. Teddy wants new shoes, Bob must have a jacket, and a bonnet isn't to be thought of."

Which didn't follow at all; for she thought of it more vigorously than ever after having ascertained beyond a doubt that there was no money to buy a new one. She did not need to look at the one she had worn all Winter to see how shabby it was; she could feel that, even with it away up-stairs in the bandbox. It had been twisted and turned, made and remade, from year to year, until it was "poor but respectable" no longer, beside being all out of season; and so her head, bereft of its ancient shelter, went seeking a new covering. When the house was all in order, and Rob and Teddy laudably employed in trying to plow up the back yard with a flour scoop, she went upstairs, and from among the cast-off treasures of a certain old red chest in the attic fished up a straw bonnet—immense in size, yellow in color, and of shape indescribable. She laughed at the effect as she tried it on before her tiny mirror; but after all, it was not a laughing matter; indeed, it seemed more like a crying one as she turned the antique affair on her head and wondered soberly what it would be possible to make of it.

Upon her meditations there suddenly broke the slight rustle of a stiff dress, and the sound of a footstep that spoke of dignity and 150 pounds, and announced the coming of Aunt Hester. It was the only announcement that lady thought it necessary to make, for she entered without the formality of a knock, seated herself in the rocking-chair, or attempted to do so, but immediately resumed her feet again.

"Hum! I advise you to put that chair out of the way, Jemima. One can't be always remembering that the bottom is broken out," she remarked, severely, "unless, indeed, you intend it as a trap to catch your friends in."

"If that was the object, I'd set it just outside the gate, and try to catch them before they got in," Miss Jemima whispered, rebelliously, to herself, as she arose to bring forward another chair—a sound substantial wooden one.

Aunt Hester surveyed it doubtfully, as if she suspected some deception, but finally settled herself in it shook her black alpaca into proper folds, and said,

"I thought I would call to see how you were getting on."

It did occur to Jemima that if she had known of her coming she would have got so far on as to be out of sight; but she only answered, quietly,

"About as usual we are, thank you, Aunt Hester."

"Aunt Jem! Aunt Jem!" cried Rob and Teddy, making a rush from the yard, getting terribly mixed up in the door-way, and each to explain the other's remarks before he had made any. "Deed Aunt Jem, we won't hurt it any—a rumbreller to build a barn with; 'cause we can't put our horses no where; and we want it top o' the chicken-coop. Say, may we?"

"Yes, dear, yes; but don't be so noisy, boys. Don't you see Aunt Hester is here?" answered Aunt Jem, indulgent but distressed.

"Yes; that's what we don't want to come in for," answered Teddy, with refreshing frankness. "Won't you please to hand the umbrella out, Aunt Jem?"

Aunt Jem produced the umbrella, in full consciousness that her visitor was watching with grim disapproval, and was prepared for the speech that came next.

"You are spoiling those children, Jemima—completely spoiling them. I am really astonished at you."

It was a point upon which the lady's astonishment had become chronic, so Jemima did not attempt to lessen it, and a momentary silence ensued.

"Ah!" said Aunt Hester, in a more gracious tone, after her eyes had scanned every other article in the room, and rested finally on the bonnet. "What do you propose to do with that, my dear?"

"I don't know," answered Jemima, rather disconsolately.

"I recollect that bonnet. I thought it looked familiar, and I remember now. It was one my daughter Susan wore for a season or so and then gave to your mother," pursued Aunt Hester, growing complacent over the memory of by-gone benevolence. "It is a very excellent braid, with a great deal of wear in it. Out of shape, to be sure, but I think it could be made over into a very suitable bonnet for you."

The "very excellent" article had appeared old enough and ugly enough before, but it looked a trifle older and uglier still to poor Jemima now, though she scarcely knew why. She turned it about on her hand, and fell to wondering a little drearily why it was she never had anything new—anything all her own. It seemed to her that all her life she had been obliged to build upon other people's foundations, to make straight where others had blundered, and take up things where others had stopped. Her work never came to her in the raw material; it was always what somebody had used, or spoiled, or begun. Back through the twenty-eight years of her life, so nearly as she could remember, it had been the same. Housekeeping cares had fallen early upon her childish shoulders, when her invalid mother died. Then there had been the constant planning and working to procure what her careless improvident father did not provide, to economize where he wasted; a pretty sister to be snubbed by and worked for, until she made a runaway marriage with a gentlemanly scamp; and the same sister to console and care for during what remained of her brief life, when she came back, deserted and broken-hearted. Rob and Teddy were the legacies she left. Well, they were not Jemima's own, either; but they were a wonderful comfort to her. The very thought of them made her pause suddenly in the midst of her questioning whether she would not have builded better and more successfully if she could have laid her own corner-stones—reared a structure of her own instead of filling breaches in the broken walls of others. Those two little faces stopped the train of "might have beens," and made her murmur, woman that she was, "Dear boys! I wouldn't give *them* up for anything."

"It can be whitened, pressed into shape, and made very presentable," broke in Aunt Hester's voice.

"True," answered Jemima slowly, thinking of her life instead of her bonnet. "Yes, I hope it will be made presentable at last, though it does not look so now."

"Why, it's the best of braid," interposed Aunt Hester, with some severity. She fancied the remark was a slight disparagement of daughter Susan's taste—a thing not to be tolerated.

That tone aroused Aunt Jemima from her revery at once. She discovered the good qualities of the braid immediately, and Aunt Hester, somewhat mollified, took her departure.

"Send it to a milliner's and have it bleached and made over; advice very easy to give, but not so easy to take, under the circumstances," commented Jemima, left to herself again. "No, most excellent bonnet, you will have to submit to being sewed over by my own fingers and no others, and take such a bleaching as I can give you. Pity, considering your past grandeur; but it can't be helped."

She was an energetic little woman, and so in a very short space of time she had arranged in the back-yard a closely-covered barrel, with a pan of coals sprinkled with brimstone placed in the bottom of it, and the antiquated straw fastened near the top, and left to whiten in the smoke. Rob and Teddy were duly advised of the contents of the barrel, and warned not to molest it; and then Miss Jemima went cheerily back to the house and her work of darning small stockings and planning for diminutive jackets.

The out-of-door world was very lovely that Spring morning, and she stole glances at it now and then through the little window—delighting in the fresh green grass and blossom-laden trees of the tiny yard in front, and watching with kindly human interest the occasional passers-by on the road beyond. These last were not many, for it was only a quiet village road; but presently there passed a team with an unusual load—a large, heavy millstone. The driver walked beside it as it moved slowly along, and following it a short distance behind was another person, whom Jemima scanned more closely—a man some thirty-three or four years of age, medium-sized, bronzed and bearded, and dressed in a plain suit of gray. There was nothing very remarkable in his appearance; nevertheless, he was a personage of some interest to the villagers as being the new owner of the mill over the hill. The former owner had failed to make it profitable, and for a year or two it had stood idle. When, therefore, it was known that it had been sold, and was to be repaired and put in running order, there was a variety of opinions and some shaking of heads among the sages of the little place. There were some who carried their disinterested kindness so far as to inform the new-comer that it "wouldn't pay," he would "sink money," &c. To all of which Cade Barclay listened good naturedly, answering but little, except with his frank, sunny smile, and then went steadily on his way, apparently quite undisturbed by their predictions.

Of the merits of the question or the man Jemima knew nothing; but there was a quiet, resolute air about him, a certain self-reliance and determination betraying itself even in his firm, quick step, as he passed, that gave her the impression that he saw quite as clearly into his own affairs as others could see for him, and make her fancy that she should trust his judgment as soon as that of the wisest of them all. The road wound around the little house, and up over the hill at the back of the garden, so that the great wheel and its owner disappeared from her view at the front window while she was still thinking of them. So little that was new came to disturb the serenity of the place that it was not marvelous that the people indulged in speculations concerning this enterprise, or that Jemima, in her nook, should feel some interested in it. Her meditations were still tending in that direction, when suddenly there came a rushing, rolling sound, a crashing as of breaking bushes, a scream from Rob and Teddy that would have done credit to two Indians, and then something struck the corner of the house so heavily as to make it all jar and tremble.

Jemima sprang to her feet and was out at the door in an instant. The boys were certainly not killed; she saw that at a glance; neither were they injured in lung or limb, for the shouting and gesticulations were wild and furious.

"Aunt Jem! Oh, Aunt Jem, look! Just look!"

Aunt Jem did look—at the broken back fence, leveled currant-bushes, flattened flower-beds, last at the front yard, where reposed the cause of all the mischief—the large millstone.

"It comed tumbling the hill right down on to our back yard, and some of the fence was there besides the currant-bushes, and Rob and me we yelled, you'd better believe!" lucidly exclaimed the astonished Teddy.

"It's a mercy you were not killed," began Aunt Jem's trembling lips; but Rob interrupted her with another vociferous "Oh, look!" and pointed to a brisk bonfire that was springing up in front of them. Jemima's bleaching apparatus had been overturned, and the coals emptied out of the pan had set the barrel in a blaze. A bucket or two of water soon extinguished the fire; but alas for the bonnet! it was wofully blackened instead of whitened, and burned beyond all possibility of making over.

The group gathered about the ruins in dismay, for the children were quick to detect the look of trouble in Aunt Jem's face, and they understood the case well enough to know that articles destroyed were not always easily replaced.

"No one hurt, I hope?" said a voice just behind them—a manly voice, though a trifle hurried and anxious.

Jemima looked up, met the kindly questioning glance of blue eyes, and recognized Mr. Barclay. She started a little, not having noticed his approach, but she answered promptly, "No, Sir; no one hurt in the least."

"Really, I don't know how such an accident could have happened," he remarked, as if even yet bewildered by the affair. "There must have been some carelessness in loading the stone, I suppose; for when we were part way up the hill the wagon tilted a little, and the stone slipped off and came crashing down. Its force was mostly spent before it reached your place, but I see it has done damage enough as it is;" and a swift, comprehensive glance swept flower-beds and broken bushes.

"Nothing very serious—nothing but what a little labor will make right again," courageously and politely responded Miss Jemima, noticing the direction his eyes had taken.

"No, it wont," interposed Master Teddy; "'cause Aunt Jem's bonnet what she had ableachin' in the barrel is all burned up. It was goin' to be her Sundayest one, too; an' now she can't go to meetin' nor nothin'; only I'll lend you my hat, Aunt Jem."

"Hush, hush, Teddy;" whispered Aunt Jem, pressing the little fat hand that slid into hers, in appreciation of the offered sympathy, though her face grew suddenly rosy and it required some effort to betray no discomposure. "No, Sir; there's not much harm done. I am thankful it is no worse."

"So am I. Some one might have been killed by it," he answered, gravely, stealing a curious glance at the charred barrel, meanwhile, and pondering Teddy's remark. Not very well versed in millinery matters was Cade Barclay. A sister he had never had, and his mother had been dead now nearly a year. Where the neat Quaker-like bonnets she had worn during her life-time came from it never had occurred to him to inquire. But he felt tolerably certain that they had not been conjured out of a barrel in the back yard. He knew that there were such places where such articles were sold, and fancied that most ladies bought them. Brewing them at home, in barrels, over a fire, struck him as rather an original plan, and he strongly suspected, Teddy's lament taken into account, that it indicated a shortness of funds. He was very sorry for the mischief his rolling stone had caused, and this particular part of it seemed the most difficult to remedy.

"You must let me compensate as far as possible for the trouble I have caused you," he began; but Miss Jemima so quickly and decidedly declared the injury of no consequence that there was nothing more to be said. His honest heart was still perplexing itself over the problem, when a small specimen of the canine race presented itself to view, and Teddy caught it up.

"This is my dog; he came to live with us without nobody askin' him. Aunt Jem don't like him much 'cause he ain't a Newfounder; he's a rat terror."

"Ah! is he?" said Mr. Barclay, becoming suddenly interested. "Such an animal is very useful about a mill sometimes, where there are a great many rats and mice. I wouldn't mind giving five dollars for him, if you were willing to let him go. Wouldn't you sell him for that?"

"Yes, *Sir*," answered Teddy, promptly; and a bill was passed into the little palm, and the dog transferred to its new owner.

Miss Jemima viewed this proceeding rather doubtfully; still, as she was not consulted in the matter, and the gentleman appearing as much interested in the bargain as Teddy himself, she did not quite see how to interfere. The dog might be valuable; she realy did not know. Mr. Barclay seemed wonderfully well satisfied himself, and held fast to his purchase as if it were a rare prize, while he discussed with Miss Jemima the removal of the ponderous ornament from the front yard.

"You will, at least, let me come and help put this garden into order," he said, as he turned away—a proposition she could not readily have declined, even if he had given her a chance to do so, which he did not.

"Now, Aunt Jem, now you can have a bonnet; and not an old smoked one, either," said Teddy.

And Aunt Jem did have a new bonnet—a pretty white chip, with fresh, spring-like green ribbons, that it seemed a positive luxury to her to put on. You would think a respectable bonnet could scarcely be purchased for so small a sum. Mr. Barclay had entertained some fears on that subject too, though he had offered as high, as he had dared for the dog; but he was perfectly satisfied when he saw her come into church the next Sunday, leading Rob and Teddy. Was she to blame for enjoying the whole service better because of those soft, becoming ribbons that framed her pretty brown hair and quiet face? No; she did not think about the bonnet, she only felt it; but when she was at home again, slowly untying the strings before her little mirror, she whispered softly to herself, "I do believe the Great Love that blesses all our lives cares for our happiness even in such little things as these, else all this wouldn't have happened so strangely."

It took a good many evenings to get those flower-beds into perfect order again, but Mr. Barclay persevered in his work with praiseworthy fidelity; and having bestowed so much labor upon them, it was natural that he should feel a more than ordinary interest in them, and visit them frequently all through the Summer.

There were many happy evenings spent in the tiny moonlit portico, with the conversation wandering to deeper than floral subjects; and he learned to look upon that spot as a little haven of peace, and gentle, thoughtful, unselfish Aunt Jem as the pleasantest of companions. So it happened that when the Autumn came he had won her consent to his taking care of her flower-beds and buying her new bonnets always.

Aunt Hester, who like many another worthy lady, was an unconscious worshipper of success, greatly approved of Mr. Barclay. She was very gracious in her commendation of the new arrangement, remarking with an unwonted attempt at facetiousness, that she did not know that she could "ever believe again that rolli ngstones gather no moss."

Miscellany.

Traditions of Old Plymouth.

The following is taken from a recent letter in the New York *Tribune*:

The quaintest stories are told by the old seamaster at Cold Spring, the north neighborhood of Plymouth, which takes its name from the thread of a brook dashing a few rods by the main street, and across the meadows to the bay. Like everything else in this haunted ground, it has its legend about a woman suspected of being a witch, who was sentenced to be led into the woods beyond the settlement. The two men who were in charge of the sentence hurried her along without food or water; when in her agony crying to God for the mercy denied her by her kind, she struck her staff into the ground, and a stream sprang up of clearest sweet water. An earthquake changed its course, tradition says, and it no longer flows straight from the hillside to the sea. Who would imagine staid New-England so much given to earthquakes? One of the ancient mariner's favorite characters, whose repartees he tells with relish, was Quashee, a slave of old Dr. Isaac Le Baron of Plymouth. This Quashee was a Guinea negro, as witty as black and his answers were gossip for the town. He was given to drinking, and one day his master, seriously vexed with him, declared that the next time he got drunk he should be buried alive. The time came; Quashee reeled home drunk as a log, and was nailed up by his master and another man in a large pine box, which they carried into the darkest corner of the cellar, where they sat down to watch his waking. It was not long before he came to himself, and they heard him scratching in his loose box. "Them devils has been as good as their word," was the first exclamation; "They's buried me 'live." Then, after another series of scratching, came three loud knocks on the side of the box, "Say you, down in de lower world, has you got any good cider?" Thirst was the only feeling strong enough to demand expression. People once tried to find out Quashee's religious standing, and which church he preferred. "Quashee," said the minister, "what do you believe?" "Noffin', massa." "Why, how's that?" "Massa, one time I had a dream. I went to heaven, 'n there was all sorts of people sittin' roun', Baptists 'n Methodists 'n Orthodox. By'n by some one came in and 'gan askin' of 'em all what they b'leved. One says, 'I'm Orthodox;' 'n they say, 'Well you go sit down there.' One says, 'I'm Baptist,' 'n they say, 'You go sit 'long there in 'nother place.' 'One says, 'I'm Methodist,' 'n they say, 'You go over yonder.' Last dey came to poo' ole Quash' 'n say, 'Quashee, what you b'lieve in?' I say, 'Noffin,' 'n they say, 'Quashee, you go all roun' jes' where you've min' to.'"

There was once a new minister preaching to the Orthodox Church on the Green, who drew away members from the Unitarian Society, the Rev. Dr. Kendall's. In the Winter, some one stole Dr. Kendall's barrel of pork, and no trace could be found of it for a long while. One day Quashee met the Doctor, and said he knew who had his pork. "Who?" "Mr. Ingalls that preaches up at the Green." "Oh no, no, no, Quashee. I hope not. I should be very sorry to think so. You musn't say so." "But, Mass' Kendall, I *know* he have. He's taken your flock away from you, 'n the man that'll steal sheep will steal pork, suah!"

Quashee had a peculiar veneration for the clergy, as they were awfully styled in those days, when the sight of the minister's cane in the entry struck such terror to the hearts of the young ones that they "scared out" and hid themselves till the visitation was over, and when clergymen were always spoken of in Roman letters. One day the minister came across Quashee standing in the middle of the road, studying a horse-shoe he had picked up. "What have you got there, Quashee?" was the accost. "Dunno, Sir." "Don't know! why you fool, it's a horse-shoe!" "Now see what larning can do for folks!" Said Quashee with an admiring air; "how was a poor fellow like me to know whedder't was a hoss' shoe or a mare's shoe!"

Fifty years ago the belief in witches had by no means died out. Indeed, the descendants of a "first family" of Plymouth, much esteemed in theological controversy, would be surprised to know that their grandmother was and is still reputed a witch by the country people. I was gravely assured that she must have been for she used to shut herself up in her room all through the haying season, and every morning she knew just what was going on all over her farm. She used to dictate to her son what to do with his ships, and the sailors said they used to meet her in the Pacific, at sea in a tub. The penalty of being strong-minded and sharp-seeing in those days was enough to deter most women from any such ventures dire. Perhaps these qualities are none the worse for keeping, at least one notable example at the present day has been vouched for, in the person of the school mistress on Clark's Island in the bay, "where the Pilgrims spent their first Sunday." This woman keeps house, takes care of her aged mother, bakes her own bread, and makes her own garden, raises corn, potatoes and squashes, rows over to the main land for supplies, manages a sail-boat, keeps school Winter and Spring, and teaches the large boys navigation in the evening; does her own sewing and washing, and takes boarders in Summer. In view of such magnificent usefulness, how contracted seems the sphere of an ordinary intellectual or political woman. These New-England women are a fearful race. It is only the second-rate ones who fall into publicity—by writing books or chiseling or lecturing. The best are too busy to be known.

A Good Temperance Story.

A correspondent sends us the following good speech, which, as she assures us, is nearly a verbal report of one that she heard at a temperance meeting: "I have been thinking, since I came into the meeting to-night, about the losses I've met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you there isn't a man in the society who has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me. 'Give it to Law,' says he. 'He's the best hand in the shop.' Well, I told my wife at supper-time; and says she, 'Why, Laurie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your bad name, haven't you?' 'That's a fact, wife,' says I. And it ain't all I've lost in the last sixteen months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I've lost them. I had an old ragged coat, and a 'shockin' bad hat,' and some waterproof boots that let the wet out at the toe as fast as they took it in at the heel. I've lost them. I had a red face, and a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs that gave me an awkward tumble now and then. I had a habit of cursing and swearing; and I've got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes, and a heavy heart, and, worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God! I've lost them all! Then I told my wife what she had lost. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary,' says I. 'And you had trouble, and sorrow, and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heart aches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary! Mary! thank the Lord for all you and I have lost since I have signed the Good Samaritan pledge!'"

☞ Josh Billings says: "Don't work before breakfast. If it is necessary to toil before breakfast, eat your breakfast first."

The Story of an Acorn.

When the Russian Grand Duke Alexis was in Boston, visiting the rooms of the Historical Society, and was about to depart, Admiral Poissiet, who was with him, took from his pocket, as the Boston *Traveller* reports, a small envelope and handed it to Mr. Winthorp, observing that it might, perhaps, be thought of sufficient interest to entitle it to appear in the Society's cabinet. The envelope was opened and disclosed three oak leaves and a little twig. An inscription in Russian explained that these were from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn planted by the Emperor of Russia, who received it from George Sumner, who took it from an oak overshadowig the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon. This circumstance may recall to the memory of a few of our readers the anecdote which the late George Dallas, our Minister at St. Petersburg some twenty-five or thirty years since, used to tell of the acorn and its bearer.

Mr. Dallas was called upon, as he related, by a young American, who said that he desired much to see the Emperor of Russia, as he had brought an acorn. the fruit of a tree growing by the tomb of Washington which he wished to present him. Mr. Dallas said that he could not possibly undertake to obtain for him a private audience from the Emperor with so little occasion for it. "Well," said the young man, "I am determined to see him at any rate." "Have a care," replied Mr. Dallas, "or you may get yourself into an unpleasant scrape. If you do, I will undertake to help you out of it." "I shall see him at all events," was the young man's answer, and he took his leave. Shortly afterward Mr. Dallas met him in company with a man wearing a military uniform. "Well," said the young man, "I have seen the Emperor." "Yes, and have got into difficulty; you remember what I said about helping you out of any scrape you might get yourself into." "Oh, you mean that man; why, he is my officer." "Your officer!" "Yes, he is the officer whom the Emperor directed to go with me, and show me any thing that I most like to see in St. Petersburg." On comparing notes it was found that the young adventurer had already seen a great deal more of that city than Mr. Dallas had, although for some time a resident there. The introduction to the Emperor took place in this manner. The young man wrote a note to the Emperor acquainting him with the strong desire he had for a private interview, and mentioned his particular purpose. Soon after this he was waited upon by a person who asked him if he was the American gentleman who desired to see the Emperor. "I am," was the answer. "Come, then, with me, and your wish shall be gratified." The American was conducted into a small room in the palace, the Emperor's Cabinet, probably, where sat a middle-aged gentleman, who asked him the same question, and, being answered in the affirmative, said, "I am the Emperor." The conversation proceeded, but the Emperor, not finding himself over-fluent in English, said to the young man, "Come with me, and I will present you to the Empress, who speaks English much better than I;" and, taking him into another room, introduced him to the family circle. The American and the Empress were soon engaged in an animated conversation. "You have no servants in America," said the Empress. "Pardon me, we have many," was the reply. "Yes, but you do not call them by that name; you call them help." "Ah!" said the Yankee, shaking his finger at Her Imperial Majesty, "you have been reading Mrs. Trollope." "So she has," interupted the Emperor, and they all laughed in chorus. Meantime the acorn was not forgotten, but duly delivered. The young man was afterward allowed free access to the imperial family circle, was provided with an intelligent guide in a military uniform, who was to show him everything worth seeing in Petersburg, and was afterward sent, at the imperial expense, to travel post through the empire wherever his curiosity might lead him. The acorn, it seems, was duly planted and germinated and became a tree. In token of the truth of this, if we may receive the words of the Boston *Traveller* as authentic, some leaves and a little twig from it are deposited in the cabinet of the Boston Historical Society.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

How the Case was Put.

One of the foremost lawyers in Canada is the famous Queen's Counsel, O'Reilly, of Kingston, who secured such a reputation by his successful and highly dramatic management of the prosecution of Whelan, for the murder of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Tall, handsome, florid, portly, jolly of eye and mellow of voice, he recalls irresistibly the Irish counselor of fifty years ago, alike prepared for the battle of the bar, ready with a joke, a challenge, or a demurrer. Well, Mr. O'Reilly was once engaged for the plaintiff in a suit where it was sought to recover $2,000, alleged to be due by defendant, who denied the existence of any liability whatever. It was in a country circuit. The jurors were of the agricultural persuasion. For two mortal days the counsel on both sides pelted them with authorities, references, objections, cross-examinations, rebutting evidence, testimony in surrebuttal—heaven and the Chief Justice only knowe what—till the honest farmers were reduced to a comatose condition. All this time O'Reilly had stood aloof, and when he rose, a mournful sigh broke from the twelve jurors, sure that he, too, would bring down upon them a perfect avalanche of authorities. Judge of their surprise and relief when the eminent counsel, in his blandest voice, commenced: "Gentlemen, I shall not seek willfully to confuse you with false quotations, which cannot affect the judgment of honest and sensible men. The case is a very plain. My client says the defendent owes him $2,000; the defendant says he owes my client nothing. They have been talking the matter over these two days, and come to no conclusion. I ask you to look at this question from the standpoint of your own plain, practical common sense. Suppose that any one of you were about to trade horses (here the jurors pricked up their ears)—to trade horses with me—I repeat, with me. You asked $100; I offered $80. We couldn't come to terms. We naturally went to some honest and sensible neighbor, as if it might be your worthy foreman, and he decided that we should split the difference, as the fair thing between man and man. That is all I ask you to do—just deal fairly with us, as you would be dealt by. I leave my case in your hands." In five minutes the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000, that being their way of splitting the difference between nothing and $2,000, and the plaintiff has not ceased to regret to this day that he did not bring suit for $4,000.

Hereditary Law.

In estimating the influence of hereditary action upon the individual, let it be borne in mind that there is not merely a law of hereditary transmission, by which a child inherits the qualities of its progenitors, but that there is also a law of variety, whereby it comes to pass that no child exactly resembles either parents, or, so far as we know, any one of its ancestors. There is a law of *invention* as well as a law of *imitation*, too much overlooked hitherto by writers on hereditary disease, which sometimes evinces its operation in a remarkable manner in families that have a taint of a particular kind, and so leads to the display of originality. Add to the action of this law of invention or variety the action of another well-known law, by which a diseased organism strives, as it were, to return to a healthy type, not only in the individual, but through generations, and so occasions a tendency in disease to die out, unless freshly lighted up, and it will be sufficiently evident that hereditary action in disease is very far from having matters all its own way.

The Lucifer Match.

The invention of our present lucifer match was great because it was so small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time most dangerous firework, was due to a happy thought which flashed through the brain of Mr. Isaac Holden, who so terms the idea in his evidence before the patent committee. Mr. Holden had to rise at four in the morning to pursue his studies in chemistry, and experienced the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts to obtain a light from flint and steel. He was giving lectures at this time to a very large academy. He goes on to say: "Of course, I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterward lucifer matches were issued to the world."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

☞ Master, (who finds his apprentice reading a dime novel.) "Your Sunday-school teacher said you were a steady, moral boy, and I find you, in work time, reading that pernicious trash—eh, sir?" Boy. "Please, sir, I was only a-readin' on in 'opes of the 'ero dyin' converted?"

☞ The Literary World is responsible for the following explanation: "The best authorities agree that it has an origin connected with university usages. A brick is deep red; a deep re(a)d man is a good man in the English universities; hence 'brick' becomes a 'good man,' or good fellow."

Our Young Folks' Column.

For Our Young Folks' Column.

JOHNNIE.

BY MAUD MANNING.

Little Johnnie sat down on the doorstep
After a day dark with strife;—
His little heart nearly was broken,
And the poor child was tired of life.

His father was out in the gutter;
His mother was working away;
His sister the Lord knew where *she* was;
So alone he thought over the day.

There wasn't a sunny spot in it,
What a long dreary day it had been!
And all other days were just like it—
The same from beginning to end.

His trowsers were tattered and muddied,
The big boys had kicked him about;
Not a small decent boy could he play with;
And his courage was fast ebbing out.

It was true all his lessons were perfect,
But the comfort of that was not great,—
For it won him no praise from the teacher
But only unkindness and hate.

And at home everything was so cheerless,
Aye, worse when his father was there,
His sister was gaudy and wicked,
And his mother was cross as a bear.

So he sat, brooding over his troubles
Till the sunset flashed out of the sky,
And then through the deepening shadows
A poor little cripple went by.

"Ah, Johnnie!" "Ah, Jimmie!"—a moment
The musical crutches are still—
And two kindly boy-eyes scanning keenly
The pale little features at will.

"What!—tears, boy?—why what is the mater?—
Don't yield, Johnnie, don't,—be a man!
There must be a change for the better
Cheer up!—do the best that *you* can."

"But Jimmie, its hard."—"Don't I know it?
And haven't *I* been through the mill?
Don't you think that I know little fellow,
All that you have suffered—and will?"

For awhile the two boys talked together,
And then Jimmie hobbled away—
But not till to Johnnie's wan features
Stole their first happy look for the day.

Johnnie waited and watched till the corner
Hid his friend's little figure from sight,
And murmured, "If *he* hadn't met me
I might have gone grumbling all night.

"*His* mother is crosser than mine is,—
If the bruises he bears are a sign,—
(His father is dead,—that's a comfort
If he had such a father as mine.)

"But he's always so brave and courageous,
I somehow grow hopeful and strong,
He makes even dark things look pleasant,
I'm so glad that he happened along."

Then Johnnie remembered his mother
Would be coming home tired and cold,
So he hastened to kindle a fire
In the little stove rusty and old.

"Poor mother!"—he thought, greatly softened
While the quick tears sprang into his eyes,
"It's no wonder things make *her* ill-tempered
That chill such a young thing as I.

"Now—for a change—Johnnie Ellis,
Suppose you be good for awhile,—
And instead of much fretting and frowning,
Suppose you be merry and smile.

"And see how the thing works old fellow,
'Tis unmanly and selfish to fret,
I must make mother's burdens less painful
And try hard to make her forget."

And the brave little fellow was happy
In this new thought so pleasant and sweet,
And his own hands prepared the poor supper,
And made the small room nice and neat,

When mother came home from her labor,
Wearied, discouraged, and sad,
This dear little picture of comfort
Made even her troubled heart glad.

And Johnnie so gentle and happy,
So patient, and thoughtful, and kind!
Her voice grew unconsciously softer;
And she left half her burdens behind.

Ah, such little seasons of blessing!
Such dear little glimpses of Heaven!
Through love's gentle influence often
To life's darkest phases are given.

The Stone-Cutter's Six Wishes.

Once upon a time there was in Japan a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much, gained little, and was not at all contented with his fate.

"Oh, if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a kirimon of silk!" Such was the sigh he breathed to heaven, but an angel interrupted it.

"It shall be according to thy desire," said the angel to him. And he at once became rich, and he rested, slept upon thick matting, and wrapped himself in a kirimon of soft silk.

It happened that the emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and on horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavaliers, and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol, resplendent with gold.

"What good does it do me to be rich?" murmured the man, "As long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and my head protected by a golden parasol? why am I not the emperor?"

"Thou shalt be," said the angel.

And, indeed, he became the emperor. He had an escort of cavaliers before and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

However, the sun with his ardent beams dried up the country, and the dusty road, quivering with his brightness, fatigued the eyes.

"It is a great advantage to be the emperor," cried the man, "when the heat of the day exhausts you, and the sun ceases to make you feel his power! But if one could be the sun!"

"Behold! Are you satisfied?" the angel asked. For he had become the sun, and he darted his beams up and down, right and left, and all around him. And he scorched the herbage of the earth, and the faces of the princes upon the earth.

But now a cloud thrust itself between the earth and him; it held back the rays of the sun, and prevented them from falling upon the earth's surface.

"There is strength," cried the sun—"a cloud capable of resisting my power. It would be better if I were a cloud."

"Very well," said the angel.

And the transformation was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadow. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers and waterspouts to fall on the lands, so that the torrents burst their bounds, and the rivers spread over and devastated the fields.

Nothing resisted the force of the inundation; only a rock defied it, perfectly motionless. In vain the bellowing waters beat it in their fury—the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"A rock then, is my superior," said the cloud; "I would rather be in its place."

"You shall be," said the angel.

And he was transformed into a steep unshaken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of the tumultuous waves.

Nevertheless, he distinguished at his feet a man of poor appearance, hardly clothed, but armed with a chisel and a hammer; and the man, with the help of these instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"What is that?" cried the rock; has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man!"

"Have your will!" said the angel; and he became again what he had been—a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much and gained little, but he was content with his lot.—*Taylor's Japan.*

The One Caterpillar.

While I was walking in the garden one bright morning, a breeze came through and set all the flowers and leaves a fluttering. Now that is the way flowers talk, so I picked up my ears and listened, Presently an old elder tree said. "Flowers, shake off your caterpillars." "Why?" said a dozen, altogether, for they were like some children who always say "why?" when told to do anything. Bad children, those! The elder said. "If you don't they'll gobble you up." So the flowers set themselves a shaking, till the caterpillars were shaken off. In one of the middle beds there was a beautiful rose, who shook off all but one. And she said to herself, "O, that's a beauty! I'll keep that one." The elder overheard her, and called out, "One caterpillar is enough to spoil you." "But," said the rose, "look at his brown and crimson fur, and his beautiful black eyes, and scores of little feet. I want to keep him. Surely one won't hurt me." A few mornings after I passed the rose again. There was not a whole leaf on her; her beauty was gone, she was all but killed, and had only life enough to weep over her folly, while the tears stood like dewdrops on her tattered leaves. "Alas, I didn't think one caterpillar would ruin me!" One sin has ruined many.

Encouraging the Scholar.

"You did me ever so much good," said one of my scholars, a few days since.

"How?" I asked.

"Oh! a word you said to one of my friends about me. It did me ever so much good."

"What was it? I have forgotten."

"You said I had good lessons, and was a comfort to you in the class. It encouraged me I can tell you. I had tried to get my lessons before, but I tried harder after that I only to please you. I've cared more for Sunday School ever since."

Ah! I thought as my scholar left me, if a word thus unconsciously dropped has done so much good, how many words of encouragement I might intentionally give! I will try never to forget the value and effect of merited commendation.

And I, too, was encouraged.—*Earnest Worker.*

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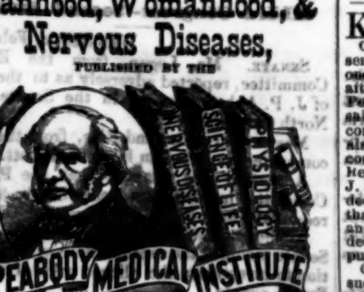

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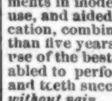

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Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. OLIVER HINKLEY, of Monmouth, having represented that he is the holder of two legal contracts, one given to him, and the other to J. S. Jewett, and afterwards assigned to him, both signed by Ebenezer Pease, late of said Monmouth, deceased, whereby said deceased bound himself to convey a certain lot conveyed to deceased by petitioner August 15, 1867; also another lot mortgaged to deceased by J. Titcomb, and recorded in Book 240, page 47, Kennebec Registry; also another lot conveyed to deceased by J. S. Jewett, August 23, 1863; which contracts the deceased was prevented by death from fulfilling—that said petitioner is ready to fulfil said contracts, and requests that the Executor of the will of the deceased may be authorized to convey said lands pursuant to said contracts:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Administrator on the Estate of Levi L. Hatch, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1872. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Elisha A. Worth, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Cout of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if and, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Elvin Worth, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of David G. Smith, late of Chelsea, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. JOHN P. BRAINARD and EDWARD P. WHITING, Trustee under the last will and testament of Elias Whiting, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of said trust for allowance; and also the petition of E. P. Whiting for discharge from said trust:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. AMOS WHEELER, Guardian of Hope S. Wood, Ephraim Wood and Joseph Wood, of Winthrop, in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. ELBRIDGE S. TYLER, Administrator on the Estate of Nancy C. Cross, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. ELLIS FISH, Administrator on the Estate of Samuel C. Ricker, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. GILMAN HAWES, Administrator on the Estate of Alden Packard, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1872. GEORGE W. GOULD, Administrator on the Estate of Alfred Sawyer, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*, pro tem. 12

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JAMES W. DICKEY, late of Benton,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 12, 1872. 12* DREW DICKEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL CLEAVES, late of Windsor,

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February 12, 1872. 12* WILLIAM S. CLEAVES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

BENJAMIN COLE, late of Monmouth,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 12, 1872 12. HANNAH COLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

JAMES H. SLEEPER, late of Winthrop,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by given bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY L. SLEEPER.

January 22, 1872. 11

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